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## RAILROAD STRIKE VOTE TO BE TAKEN BY 600,000 MEN

Walkout Proposed as Rebuke  
Against Contract System of  
Handling Repairs

CHICAGO, April 22.—Grievances centering about the contract system employed by some railroads in the handling of repair work has resulted in a vote for distribution of strike ballots to the 600,000 members of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor.

This department comprises the six Federated Shop Crafts and the Switchmen's Union of North America. Authorization for the strike ballots was voted at the sixth biennial convention of the department, which has been in session here two weeks and which closed its sessions today. The vote to send out the ballots was taken yesterday and officers declared it was a counter move to "an effort to crush our organization completely."

"If there is a strike, and I feel sure our men will vote solidly for it, it will be in protest of the action of railroads in ignoring decisions of the United States Railway Labor Board," said B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department.

The Labor Board has now several complaints against the contract, or farming out, system pending. It has been expected that a decision would be rendered soon after the conclusion of the present wage hearings.

"The carriers have arbitrarily reduced wages in defiance of the Board," said Mr. Jewell. "They have restored the piece work system and resorted to the farming out system, which is more subterfuge by which they dodge Labor Board decisions."

"A year ago our membership was overwhelmingly in favor of war in protest against the 12 per cent reduction then announced and given effect last July. When the date came, however, we favored peace because of assurances given by the Labor Board that no further wage reductions would be considered for some time."

"But this time, I am sure, the issue will come to a showdown. So far as we are concerned it is a fight for existence."

Mr. Jewell said the roads are "dodging the Board's rulings" by letting out shops to contractors who are not technically within the jurisdiction of the Labor Board.

"The carriers have been getting away with it this year," he said. "We are going to find out whether they can continue to do so. The Board, it must be remembered, has no real power to enforce its decisions. It must rely solely upon the influence of public opinion."

There has been a strike for some time on the Western Maryland Railroad, the result of the same out-of-maintenance of way work.

## Federal Inquiry Planned of Law Violation Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Charges that the railroads are violating provisions of the Transportation Act by "farming out" contracts for repair work to outside shops will be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Contentions made by the workers that the piece work contracts made by the roads, by which work which would ordinarily be done in the shops owned by the carriers is contracted to outside companies at increased costs, will be gone into by the

commission in order to see whether the Transportation Act is being violated, as charged in the brief filed with the commission by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists.

This practice is one which has for some time been a thorn in the side of labor forces and upon the merits of which the public has been kept somewhat in the dark. It is claimed that this is one of the extravagant practices which brought the carriers to the financial straits of the past year. To prove this contention, statistics are given to show that cost-plus contracts made with outside concerns for locomotive and car repairs have cost the roads millions of dollars.

It is pointed out that the New York Central, according to a recent finding of the commission, paid outside shops an excess of \$15,984 each on 108 locomotives and the Pennsylvania and other lines also paid excessive prices.

If the commission finds the charges are justified it may issue an order preventing the carriers from transferring control of their shops of doing work to outside shops unless it is shown that such work cannot be done in their own shops, that the prices paid are not excessive and that the same standard of wages are paid by private interests as are provided for the workers in the railroad shops.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Judge George T. Page of the United States District Court today upheld the Pennsylvania Railroad in its suit to test the power of the United States Railway Labor Board by refusing to dismiss the temporary injunction recently granted by Keneshaw M. Landis, former judge, restraining the Board from censuring the road for violation of the board's decrees.

Judge Page, while refusing to dismiss the temporary injunction ordered a conference of attorneys for both sides and the case probably will come up again later. The board ordered the road to hold new elections among its shop craft employees some time ago, and the road refused to do so. The board then prepared to issue a decree censuring the carrier, and the Pennsylvania obtained the injunction to test the board's powers.

## BRITISH COMBINES BECOME COMMON

English Firms Pool Resources  
and Also Finance Smaller Concerns Whenever Possible

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22.—With reference to the registration here of the Power Transport Finance Company, which is a British engineering combination, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor stated that working arrangements of this kind are becoming increasingly common among British firms, especially for the exploitation of their products abroad, where groups of different classes of manufacturers are organizing themselves to maintain common agencies.

For example the John Brown Company, one of the group interested in the new organization is already associated with Thomas Firth Sons and others, in an organization of this kind which they have styled the Associated British Manufacturers. It is also common for one parent concern to finance other undertakings. For example Pearson & Sons, well known contracting engineers, control through the Whitehall Finance Corporation a number of electric mining and oil undertakings throughout the world.

The present concern therefore, is the natural outcome of certain tendencies, by which noncompetitive firms pool their resources and help each other wherever possible. P. J. Pybus, director of the English Electrical Company, one of the firms in the new corporation interviewed, said that with the reawakening of trade, the arrears in public works and the new developments in water power and other means of energy, schemes on a large scale could not be handled piecemeal. The whole technical resources of the constituent companies would be focused on a number of comprehensive engineering projects, by means of the new company. Again, where local conditions render financing difficult, the new company would investigate the soundness of the proposition, and where possible would render financial assistance.

## STEEL CORPORATION BUYS SHIPBUILDING PLANT AT DULUTH

DULUTH, Minn., April 22 (Special).—Negotiations for purchase of the McCoullough Duluth Shipbuilding Company by the United States Steel Corporation for the American Bridge Company are now in progress, high officials of the concerns involved admitted here today. When the transfer is made, the Steel Corporation will acquire the entire plant and property of the shipbuilding company, now idle, for reconstruction as a fabricating plant to be operated by the bridge company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation. It was said the consideration was between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Building steel bridge girders and structural forms will be made at the plant. Machinery now there will be used for this purpose, though additional probably will be made. Officials declined to be quoted pending completion of the deal.

The Duluth fabricating plant will distribute its products to all sections of the northwest and will enter into active competition with the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, now considered as controlling the structural steel trade in this section, it was said.

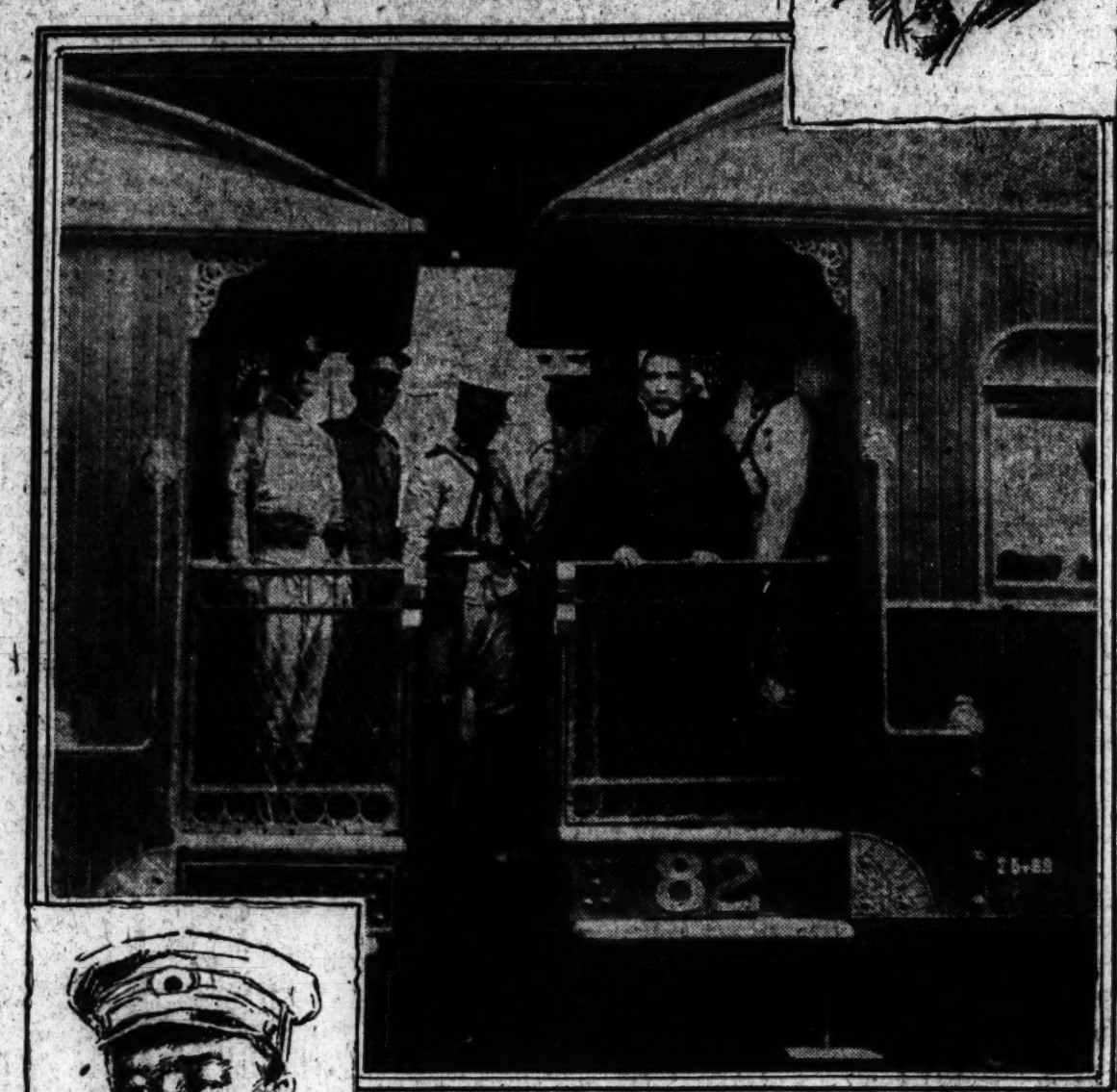
## CHINESE PRESIDENT BELIEVED TO HAVE AIDED GEN. CHANG

Occupation of Peking Will Harken the Pro-Japanese  
Group—Grave Concern Felt by Friends of China

By STANLEY HIGH

The occupation of Peking by Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Manchuria, means a triumph of the reactionary, ultra-military party in China. For several months General Chang, backed by the most powerful

anti-Christian and anti-foreign organizations have been spreading through some sections of the country. It is impossible to predict what effect the Government's return to greater reaction will have upon this movement, although contrary to the



Chinese Government Leaders  
Center, Dr. Sun Yat-sen (in civilian clothes); upper right, C. T. Wang;  
lower left, Gen. Li Yuan-Hung

attitude of General Wu, who was openly pro-Christian and pro-foreign. It is to be expected that General Chang, with the power of government in his hands, will not influence national sentiment in favor of the foreign element within the borders of China.

In the second place, this victory is certain to affect the advance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who, for some several months, has been reported "moving" with his troops toward the north.

Recent dispatches from Peking have reported a possible agreement between General Chang and Dr. Sun in opposition to Gen. Wu Pei-fu. The progressive elements, sympathetic with the Canton Government, are almost certain to oppose such an agreement as contrary to the general policies for which Dr. Sun has professed to stand. Such men as Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of the Shantung railroad and a leader among the supporters of the Canton Government, could be counted upon to stand steadfastly against a combination which involved the possible return of the Anfu party to power, even if, by this means, the North and South of China might be apparently united.

In the meantime the triumph of General Chang Tso-lin will give heart to the pro-Japanese group among the Chinese and, by the same token, will, doubtless, be the cause for very grave concern on the part of those friends of China who had been hoping that, led by a liberal group—perhaps headed by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo—the Government of China might rescue itself from the chaos into which almost 10 years of inadequate leadership has plunged the nation.

## Gen. Chang's Move Checks Advance of Gen. Wu's Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Advices received in Washington from Peking indicate that the recent southward movement of the forces of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the Governor of Manchuria, is a tactical operation intended to checkmate Gen. Wu Pei-fu. According to this information, General Chang has marched his forces from the north, through Peking and Tientsin, and taken a position to the south of those cities, evidently with the purpose of heading off General Wu's advance.

So far as is known here there have been no fatalities connected with this transfer of the northern army. It is believed, indeed, that the march has been through friendly territory.

These and other recent developments in China are accepted by those here who are informed on the Chinese complication as indicating a combination between the northern and southern factions against the central faction, under General Wu. The situation is regarded as serious.



Chinese Government Leaders  
Center, Dr. Sun Yat-sen (in civilian clothes); upper right, C. T. Wang;  
lower left, Gen. Li Yuan-Hung

## RUSSIAN PARLEYS ENTER NEW STAGE AT GENOA MEETING

Soviet Capitulation Regarded as  
Result of Maneuver on Part  
of Mr. Lloyd George

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 22.—In the changing kaleidoscope of the economic Conference nothing is more remarkable than the maneuvers of David Lloyd George. To say he dominates the proceedings is to repeat a commonplace. He is behind every move and in the shadow of his impassioned faith in Genoa there stands the nimble, quick-witted statesman ready to surmount or circumvent every obstacle to success.

One day he started 400 international journalists, who searched the horizon in vain for the reasons for his optimism. The next, the dark clouds rolled away as if by some magic touch and the sun of successful accomplishment beamed hot upon the Conference until it seems as if Europe will reach peace after all. Mr. Lloyd George was furious when he heard of the signature of the Russo-German treaty, but instead of regarding the Conference virtually at an end, as was the French tendency, he immediately set to work on a new problem. Actually the text was satisfactory enough, the Germans had to be chastised, both because they had done wrong and because chastisement would placate the French. Hence the allied protest.

## Incident Closed

What that document threatened to produce in the shape of a ponderous Teuton argument of the case all Genoa knows. Therefore the British Premier called Herren-Wirth and Rathenau to his villa, admitted they had a right to state their case, but persuaded them to place themselves on record and then accept the allied decision to rule them out of the Russian conversations. The German note, therefore, closed an incident, which one time threatened to wreck the Conference.

The Russian question is infinitely graver, and it is safe to say that Georgi Tchitcherine's reply to the informal proposition of the Allies ranks not in the least among the many sensations that Genoa has produced. Here was a problem of a most baffling description. Commenced by the Bolsheviks' backing down on the Cannes resolutions, refusing to recognize part of their debts and advancing ridiculous counter-claims, it has ended by their dropping the counter-claims entirely, recognizing their debts and obligations, subject only to a scaling down

of the war debt and similar treatment of the interest on the pre-war debt. Thus French susceptibilities are once more satisfied.

## Financial Pressure

What lies between these two extremes? Presumably, a considerable amount of straight talking, pressure on the financial screw and assurances that certain matters will be arranged in committee. Mr. Lloyd George insists on a judgment in his favor, but with this obtained he is quite prepared to settle out of court. Probably since Russia obviously cannot pay, the greater part of the war debt—principally Great Britain's burden—will be scaled not down but completely off.

As a political landslide, the Russian capitulation is remarkable in its completeness and it indicates that the British Prime Minister has a flair for forceful and determined negotiations that has not been recognized by his enemies. It also illustrates what has often been insisted, that in reality none of the powers here assembled dare quit the Conference. They growl and threaten, but in the end they stay. The Conference is by no means through with the Russian yet. They hold doctrines to which they are now tied and bound, which conflict with the political habits of western Europe. But the outstanding difficulty has been overcome by one of the most ingenious maneuvers in modern history.

## Russian Viewpoint

In British official circles it is considered that the Conference has definitely reached its second stage, since a basis of discussion with Russia has been reached. Some confusion has been caused by the simultaneous publication of the Russian memoranda replying to the London experts report, as the memorandum contradicts M. Tchitcherine's letter in several points.

However, M. Rakovsky assures the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the memorandum was merely the Russian viewpoint, just as the experts' report presumably was the unofficial viewpoint of the other nations, and both parties are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES ASK COMPENSATION

Failing Agreement Canadian Dispute Will Be Submitted to  
Arbitration

OTTAWA, April 22 (Special Correspondence).—Two matters of deep interest to western Canada have occupied the attention of the Government and legislators generally during the present week. The first is the question of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board; the second is that of the disposition of the natural resources of the three prairie provinces.

In the case of the first, something in the nature of a deadlock has occurred, owing to the opinion of the law officer of the Crown, who decries the re-establishment of the board as it existed in 1919 to be ultra vires of Parliament. In the case of the second question, some progress is said to have been made. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, and Thomas Johnston, the Attorney-General, have left Ottawa for Manitoba, there to prepare for the impending general election.

They have taken with them the assurance that Manitoba will be dealt with on a basis of equality with the other provinces of confederation. Negotiations between the federal and provincial governments will be proceeded with, looking toward a satisfactory agreement; failing an agreement, the matter under dispute will be submitted to arbitration, and the findings of the board will be later subject to ratification by the federal Parliament and the provincial Legislature.

## Entrance to Confederation

Manitoba came into confederation in 1870; Saskatchewan and Alberta did not become provinces until 1905. It is therefore perfectly fitting that Manitoba's case should be dealt with first. The fact that Mr. Norris has an election on his hands may, however, be a further reason for the preference. It is believed, nevertheless, that the claims of the two other provinces will be dealt with on a similar basis, though there is a very considerable difference of opinion on the question of accounting prior to 1905.

The provincial representatives hold that they should receive compensation for the resources which were alienated from them for the general benefit of the Dominion, even prior to that year. The federal authorities insist that they cannot go back later than 1905. It is further intimated that Alberta can better afford to abate her claims for a subsidy being paid immediately than Saskatchewan, owing to the greater comparative value of the resources of the former Province.

It was admitted that at best only a fair commencement has been made in the settlement of this long-voiced problem. "I consider the arrangement a fair basis for negotiations," a prominent Manitoba politician said yesterday afternoon.

Progress Being Made  
"It has been admitted that Manitoba should be treated on a basis of equality with the other provinces. Starting on that basis, we should reach an agreement. Much will depend, of course, on the nature of the board of arbitration. We are satisfied that progress has been made."

There is this difference between the present conference on the natural resources question, and the conferences innumerable which have been held. The conferees on the provincial side were all western men, and the ques-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST SOVIETS TOTAL \$50,000,000

Amount Does Not, However, Include Sums Due in Respect of  
Loans Made During War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Following the announcement of Soviet Russia's willingness to restore the use of nationalized property to former owners, or satisfy the claims of former owners, if granted recognition de jure, the Christian Science Monitor correspondent here ascertained today that the claims of American nationals for reimbursement for property confiscated would come within \$50,000,000. That, of course, is only a small fraction of the various American claims, including those of the Government, and the loans floated in this country during the war.

Regarding the effect of the reported agreement between the Allies and Russia at Genoa, officials of this government maintained the reticence that has characterized them ever since the European conferees sat down at the council table to work out, if possible, their financial and economic salvation. The attitude of the State Department, as expressed by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, in March, 1921, it was said, has not been changed. That was to the effect that Russia must guarantee a change in regard to the protection of persons and property before the United States could entertain the thought of resuming relations with her.

## Many Claims Not Filled

Apart from the claims against property there are other items of major consideration. In the first place there is the Government loan of \$187,000,000 to the Provisional Government of which Alexandre Kerensky was the head, with accrued interest, \$75,000,000 so-called gold dollar loan floated after this country entered the war; internal Russian war loan bonds sold all over the world; the pre-war loans, which ran into millions and the bonds for which were held largely in France and England and which were sent to this country in large quantities after the flow of gold set in this direction; and, lastly, the claim of nationals for the confiscation and destruction of property, unpaid bills; and so forth resulting from the methods of the Soviet Government.

There are perhaps 2000 claims on file in the State Department, but many individuals and corporations have not yet filed their claims. Every person making a claim against the Russian Government must submit proof of his American citizenship, or, if it is a corporation, it must be proved that 51 per cent of the stock is held by bona fide American citizens. The State Department passes on the accuracy of these claims.

For example, if it is claimed that a house worth \$10,000 was taken the State Department may decide that it is not fair to claim more than \$8000 or if a business concern estimates its losses at \$100,000 the State Department may cut this to \$75,000. In other words this Government is jealous of its honor and justice and will not permit false or exaggerated claims to be made on the part of its citizens.

The National City Bank of New York City, which floated the \$75,000,000 loan in this country, has what it calls a Russian bondholders' protective association looking out for the interest of its clients and there is an American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, with which W. C. Redfield, formerly Secretary of Commerce, is connected, the ultimate aim of which is to promote commerce and trade relations between the United States, but believing that the cause can be done with safety to American interests at present it has devoted itself largely to propaganda against the Soviet Government on the theory that if it is got out of the way it will be possible to resume trade relations with Russia and to protect Americans against further losses.

## Firms Doing Business

The American corporations doing the largest business in Russia before the Bolshevik revolution were the National Harvester Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the New York Life Insurance Company. The Harvester company is doing a limited amount of business. When the Soviet régime began to function the managers and superintendents were forced out and the workers took hold, but it became evident that the work could not be carried on under such conditions; some of the experienced men were brought back and the plants were put under the control of a committee of five, three being managing members and two Communists. This is only an ineffective way of carrying on the business, but is an improvement over the haphazard methods of having no qualified direction.

How much the large corporations are out of pocket has not been fully determined. For one reason it is difficult to get the information concerning what is left and what is destroyed in Russia. In regard to the National City Bank, which carried on a large business in Russia before the Bolshevik revolution, there is no representative in Russia, and the papers and securities were carried off to Moscow and locked up there. No one knows anything more about them.

Remittances sent to Russia by Russians and others living in this country during the disturbed conditions of revolutionary days amount to a large sum, but accurate figures on the total are not available.

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## RUSSIAN PARLEYS ENTER NEW STAGE AT GENOA MEETING

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now compromised on M. Tchitcherine's letter, which is greeted as a "very helpful basis for discussion" by the British, although less hopefully by the French, who are alarmed at M. Tchitcherine's recognition of Russian debts being made dependent on de jure recognition of Bolshevism.

The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed at one moment in the dispute in sub-commission No. 1 a crisis seemed inevitable, when Mr. Barthou pointed out this condition, but it was agreed to hand over the question to a new commission of Russian experts for consideration. This commission consists of one member of each of the five convening powers, one representing Holland, one Czechoslovakia and one Russia, and it has already met, with the exception of the Russian member, to draw up a program, the terms of which doubtless doing the same on their side as the Russian.

### Talk of War Debts

Some difficulty may be caused by the categorical statement of M. Rakovsky that there will be no further talk of war debts or interest on pre-war debts, while the actual amount of pre-war debts must still be decided, as M. Tchitcherine's letter expressly says war debts and interest on pre-war debts shall be "written down," which is not the same as cancellation.

Valéry Mr. Rakovsky endeavored to escape the journalists' question on this important point, but he was finally compelled to declare: "When a diplomat means cancellation, he says reduction," which apparently means that the Russians are convinced there will be no war debts. This conviction is causing some indignation in French circles, but there is a general feeling that the conciliatory replies from both the Germans and the Bolsheviks give the Conference, which seemed moribund, a new lease of life.

### Resolution Explained

Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and Count Banffy, the Foreign Minister, explained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the contents of the resolution which the Hungarian delegation placed before the Conference on the opening day and which Carlo Schanzer and Luigi Fatta have both promised shall be brought before the political sub-commission. The resolution calls on the Conference to adopt an attitude of the League of Nations reminding the League of the necessity for the protection of national minorities in particular. It also desires the league to send a mission to inquire into the fate of these Hungarian minorities.

Such a resolution, harmless in itself, might well lead to trouble in the Conference, for the Hungarians realize that the Little Entente will oppose it and are, therefore, not very hopeful about its being adopted. Nevertheless Count Bethlen, who returns to Hungary today, considered that no opportunity for protecting Hungarian national minorities should be lost. Count Banffy, who is also a well-known artist, musician and playwright, pointed out to the correspondent that of the total Hungarian population of 10,000,000, 3,500,000 were now exiled by the peace treaty, namely, 2,000,000 in Rumania, 1,000,000 in Czechoslovakia, and 500,000 in Yugoslavia. "It is indubitable," he said, "that Hungarians are more cultured than the neighboring peoples, but the Hungarians are now placed under their neighbors' domination, without even having the right to vote."

This is a grave injustice that will be remembered. Indeed, the Little Entente frequently overstates its own strength and seeks to make itself one of the great world powers. It should realize that Russia will never forgive two of its members, Poland and Rumania.

"Indeed," concluded the Hungarian Foreign Minister, "the Little Entente will only live while Russia lies dormant, for it is not an entente of peace."

### French Delegates

#### Protest Against

#### Reply From Germany

GENOA, April 22 (By The Associated Press).—The French delegation to the Economic Conference has submitted a protest against the German reply to the allied note in which the Germans stated they would refrain from discussing Russian questions settled in the Russo-German Treaty. The French contend that the Germans, under their reply, may insist upon discussing other Russian questions.

An English spokesman said a meeting of the entire British delegation had decided to consider the incident that had arisen out of the Russo-German Treaty as definitely closed.

M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, gave the Italian Socialist and Communist a surprise today by meeting King Victor Emmanuel on the King's visit here and accepting His Majesty's invitation

to a luncheon on board the Italian dreadnought Conte di Cavour.

It was the first visit the King had made to Genoa since the war, and his arrival was made the occasion for a great demonstration of loyalty. The route from the dreadnought to the prefecture and the tower hall was so crowded with cheering throngs that traffic was practically at a standstill. One of the first acts of the King after his arrival was to congratulate Signor Schanzer on the work he had done to prevent what at one time appeared as impending breakup of the Conference through his work in conciliating opposing factions.

"It would have been a calamity," said the King, "if the Conference had failed while in its initial stage, as the peoples of the world look to Genoa as the starting point of a new era of brotherhood and prosperity."

Allied Experts Busy  
Actual work on a plan for the reconstruction of Russia was started by experts representing the Soviet Government, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Holland.

Sir Edward Grigg, private secretary to the British Prime Minister, and others prominent in the Conference, have made it clear that no proposition has been put forward for government loans to Russia, nor guarantee of loans. The idea of financial and economic experts is that, when Russia reaches a position where she can give investors assurance that there will be legal basis for undertaking in Russia, and that foreigners will have protection under proper courts, abundant credits will be forthcoming for the development of Russian resources.

The single important point of difference between the Russians and the allied representatives is the unwillingness of the former to restore the freehold title of foreign property which has been nationalized or requisitioned in Russia, although they are willing to restore it to the former owners for their use.

In the case of factories this would mean a concession basis. Factories which have hitherto stood idle because the former owners refused to work them unless assured that their title would be restored may be reopened if the Soviet concessions are given a real basis by the Genoa negotiations.

### Genoa Situation Shows a Slight Improvement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22.—Despite Mr. Lloyd George's pronouncement that the Russo-German Treaty incident is closed, the atmosphere at Genoa is regarded here as still essentially stormy. France, The Christian Science Monitor learns, has lodged a protest against Germany's explanation and Paris talks of preparations for a French advance into the Rhine provinces to compel Germany to abrogate the treaty. The matter places M. Poincaré in a difficulty, his however anxious he may be to withdraw the French delegates from participation on the economic side of the Genoa activities he is being hard pressed by his constituents to refuse consent to anything that might weaken France politically as regards her former enemies. The fact he will eventually adopt is unlikely to be known until Monday, when he is to refer to the matter in a speech at Bar-le-Duc.

The Genoa situation, meanwhile, is understood to have been slightly improved by the Russian reply presented yesterday to the Allies' demand for assurance, subject to accession to the Cannes conditions. This reply is as follows: In effect, it says that if the Allies will recognize the Soviet Government in advance and will give them an immediate loan, then Russia will recognize her pre-war debts and will acknowledge her war debts, subject to the latter being written down. She will also give foreign citizens the use of what is left of their nationalized property in Russia.

As France is chiefly interested in pre-war debts, this gives her precedence in satisfaction of her demands, the British claims being principally for loans granted during the war. With the British representatives in an accommodating mood, therefore, it has been possible to secure provisional acceptance at Genoa of these proposals as a basis of negotiation. Interpretations vary widely regarding the meaning of "writing down" the Russian war debts.

Mr. Rakovsky sees them wiped out altogether. The Allies imagine only a slight rectification in details. These, however, are matters for adjustment and do not prevent Lloyd George's continued hope that some kind of agreement may yet be obtained that will amount to an abiding pact of peace.

The League of Nations' office here, meanwhile, circulated an extract from Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech in which he indicated that to the League, strengthened by the admission of the peoples now excluded from it, would ultimately be intrusted the carrying out of the Genoa decisions.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC  
PITTSBURGH, April 24.—Contracts for power apparatus aggregating over \$1,000,000 were booked by the Westinghouse Electric last week.

## TREATY INCIDENT DISTURBS FRANCE

M. Barthou Instructed to Resist  
Tendency to Consider Rapallo  
Question Closed

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 22.—Cabinet Council having succeeded Cabinet Council with disquieting rapidity, Paris is now more worried than ever over the situation created at Genoa. There is a feeling that public opinion is in a very disturbed state and Raymond Poincaré is bound to reckon with this. The anxiety here is all the greater on account of the absence of clear indications as to what line France will take. The question is asked on all sides: this morning, has France drawn back in order to take a better spring?

Obviously the hope that this is so is generally held. It is felt that up to the present, both in Paris and in Genoa, she has given signs of regrettable indecision. The impression is that Louis Barthou has felt unable to take definite action except upon precise instructions from M. Poincaré and that M. Poincaré, in the place of such definite orders, has contented himself with recording the hostility of French opinion to the course of the negotiations.

The divergence between the head of the delegation and the head of the government in regard to procedure is plainly apparent, though it has been several times denied in official quarters. The latest twists and turns suggest, however, that this difficulty will soon be straightened out, and that France will be able to speak with a clear voice.

### Commentators Called Off

It is significant that all trusted commentators who share ministerial secrets have this morning been called off and the public is left to form its own opinion of the latest events. The plans formulated at yesterday's Cabinet meeting for countering an awkward situation are being guarded with the utmost secrecy. It is, however, that M. Barthou received instructions to resist the Anglo-Italian tendency to consider the Rapallo treaty incident as closed.

French insistence on this point at Genoa yesterday receives general approval. It is anticipated that he will maintain this attitude with absolute firmness, though contenting himself for the moment with reservations as to France's future action. The best guide to the future of French policy is given today in special correspondents' dispatches from Genoa, obviously inspired, as a result of the exchange of communications between M. Barthou and M. Poincaré. The demand is made that M. Poincaré shall either forward unambiguous orders to Genoa, or shall proceed there himself. Stress is laid on the fact that M. Barthou cannot take a capital decision, unless it is unmistakably formulated by the Premier himself and the necessity for pronouncing a capital decision will be unavoidable in the course of the next few days.

### Stronger Line Demanded

Pressed from both quarters, Genoa and Paris; M. Poincaré will be compelled to act with greater positiveness. He is expected to outline the future course of action during a speech which he is due to make on Monday in his home district of Bar-le-Duc. If he continues to display the feebleness of which he is accused by his antagonists, piquant revelations may be expected in telegrams from Genoa.

M. Barthou is not likely to take responsibility for the outbreak of anger which will certainly arise if France does not take a stronger line. In that event there may be a disclosure of the messages received by the Genoa delegation from Paris, thus repeating the famous "coup de telegramme," by which M. Briand was overthrown at Cannes.

The publication in Paris this morning of the secret clauses of the Russo-German treaty, which shows that Germany is pledged to Russia not to allow the dispatch of munitions through Germany to Poland, Rumania, Estonia or the Succession States, while Russia grants concessions to Krupp for manufacture guns and munitions in Russia, has further alarmed France.

## SOCIALISTS MAY PUT LABOR INTO POLITICS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 22.—Further steps which may result in changing the character of the Socialist Party completely, are contemplated at the convention opening in Cleveland a week from today. These consider the formation of a federated Labor party sim-

ilar to that in Great Britain, which, if accomplished, would relieve the Socialist Party of its political functions. The Socialist Party would, however, continue, but as an organization for education and propaganda only.

For some time there has been growing among Socialist leaders a conviction that it was impossible to achieve practical political results with a party devoted to both propaganda and politics. At last year's Socialist convention at Detroit the path was opened for a new alignment by resolutions inviting a conference of sympathetic elements.

Such a conference came to pass here in February under the auspices of the railroad workers' union, and out of it grew the conference for progressive political action.

The Socialists at Cleveland next week will be asked to approve the participation of delegates in this organization. It is a foregone conclusion that they will, and that they will order delegates sent to the December meeting called by the committee, and that they will expect their delegates at that time to do what they can for the creation of an independent Labor party.

For the first time, a fraternal delegate will be present from the Farmer-Labor Party, Max Hayes of Cleveland, a former Socialist.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES ASK COMPENSATION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion was not clouded by the more or less unreasonable claims of the prairie provinces, which are not satisfied that the prairies shall have any compensation for the resources already alienated, or that they shall retain any part of the subsidy given in lieu thereof, once the existing resources are turned over. But, inasmuch as the whole basis of agreement as finally fixed by the inevitable board of arbitration must come before Parliament for ratification, the counter claims of the other provinces are bound to be heard finally, and the fate of the present proposals are therefore in the lap of the gods.

### Wheat Board Question

The Progressive members at Ottawa have about given up hope of re-establishing the Wheat Board on the old compulsory basis. They do not openly admit that conviction for publication, but it is evident that the conviction is entertained. The "constitution" as viewed by Ottawa eyes is probably more invulnerable than when looked at by people who require immediate relief, and who think that their representatives should secure it. Progressive members are in something of a quandary. They are being told from the west that "Unconstitutionality" is a myth and that the words "ultra vires" should not be applied to the Parliament of the Dominion. There may be a good deal in the claim but the remedy for the difficulty, so obvious to those who frequent the halls of Parliament is not of immediate attainment.

There is an opinion that the way out of the middle is co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion Government, the provinces controlling the wheat buying agencies, while the federal authorities would control the export. With a view toward ascertaining to what extent the compulsory wheat marketing may be established, R. M. Johnson of Moosejaw has placed a resolution before the agricultural committee urging further inquiry of the law officers and of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Riddell, members of the former wheat board as to the actual powers of Parliament.

## BRITISH ENGINEERS DISPUTE CONTINUES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22.—Mediators were still at work for peace in the engineering dispute today. During the morning each of the parties held a separate meeting in their own headquarters. The executive representatives of the 47 unions, apart from the Amalgamated Engineers Union, afterwards met Sir R. Horne, the Minister of Labor, at Montagu House, where they received a communication from the employers.

At 12:30 o'clock, however, the announcement was made that the negotiations between the employers and these unions had broken down.

PAY OF CLOTHING WORKERS CUT  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22.—A reduction of 15 per cent in wages is one provision of a three-year agreement between Rochester clothing manufacturers and their employees, ratified by organizations of both yesterday. The reduction, manufacturers said, would be reflected in reduced prices on fall goods, the season for which formally will be opened next Monday.

## "WEEDING OUT" IN POST OFFICE AIMS TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY

"Survival of Fittest" Policy Adopted in Efforts to Bring Personnel to Pre-War Strength

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Needless temporary and inefficient employees in the postal service all over the United States are being weeded out by a staff of efficiency experts. Officials of the Post Office Department said today that the checking up process in Boston, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco and other large cities has resulted in a big saving in expenses.

The work in Boston, it was said, has been completed and the net saving in operations there is estimated at \$100,000 a year. In Cleveland the expenses have been cut \$200,000; in New York the work has not been completed, but the saving is expected to run approximately \$500,000.

This has been accomplished by putting temporary or auxiliary workers back on to the inactive list, and by reducing the number of hours they have been working. Regular employees on the statutory rolls have not been struck by the wave of economy, and officials said that the growing postal business will probably "save" them from the "axe" wielders.

Hubert Work, Postmaster General, has let it be known that there will be a thorough examination of the service to ascertain where economies can be effected, better service given the public and expenses reduced.

### 30 Dropped in Capital

Officials of the department said that not since the war has there been a thorough combing of the service to weed out duplication and unnecessary employment of "auxiliaries." The "auxiliary" employees made up the largest part-time workers who are called to duty from time to time to meet rushes in business.

It was explained by one of the efficiency experts that the tendency in the postal service to draw upon the auxiliary list too extensively and to employ auxiliaries for too long a

period all add to the cost of running the department. In Washington the declination was begun by dropping 20 temporary and inefficient employees. Twenty-two of these were classified temporary workers and the rest were said to be inefficient and not necessary. Most of them were employed in the stamp division, handling the proprietary stamps, which were used during the war for the Treasury Department.

The plan inaugurated is to inspect the operations at all the larger stations in the country—some 50 having been listed for the examination. In the efficiency program it is said employee organizations are united with the Postmaster General. Their view is that an efficient force makes it easier for the hard-working employees to climb in the service.

The weeding out process is a part of the general plan of the post office administration to put the entire service on a basis to meet the growing business. In the larger cities, where the business has grown to tremendous proportions, the "two-division" plan of handling business will be put in operation.

### Large Surplus Remains

In New York it has already gone into effect. It will soon be applied in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and other large cities. Briefly, the plan is to have two assistant postmasters, instead of one as at present. One assistant would have charge of all finances and the other, mailing operations. The division heads in each of these branches would report to the assistant postmasters and they would in turn report to the postmaster.

Retrenchment in government expenditures has been pledged by the Republican Administration. Employees are being dropped right and left. There are 70,000 clerks still in departments and bureaus, as compared with 112,000 at the time of the armistice. This compares with some 40,000 before the war.

forming as nearly as possible to the wishes of the rank and file of service men. No date has been set for the next meeting of the committee, Mr. McCumber stated, nor have the Democratic members been invited as yet to join in the deliberations.

"I do not think under any circumstances the committee will provide for new taxes," Mr. McCumber declared. "We can so draft a bill, which will make it unnecessary to provide additional taxes and which the Treasury will be able to take care of."

Mr. McCumber expressed the opinion that no constitutional barriers stood in the way to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing certificates. Mr. Mellon's statement of the 1923 deficit is before the committee and members are giving it close scrutiny. In the event that the cash payments are increased to \$100 there is some question in the minds of various committee members whether the Treasury would be able to issue additional certificates in the face of tremendous obligations to be met during the next fiscal year.

Asked if he believed the President's attitude conveyed recently to Republican leaders indicated that an executive veto awaited the bonus bill unless Congress provides a plan to finance it, along the lines indicated by him, Senator McCumber replied emphatically that he did not take that view.

"When we decide among ourselves the best possible plan for the bonus we will seek an interview with the President and not until then," he added.

Under assurances that an "acceptable" bonus bill will be formulated "without undue delay," the Republicans of the Finance Committee intend to call into their sessions the executive officers of the American Legion in an endeavor to draft a bill con-

## IRELAND'S STRIKE TO BE THOROUGH

Every Industrial Activity Will  
Cease, Theaters Close, and no  
Ships Will Leave Port

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22.—Disorder continues in North Ireland but as regards South Ireland the view taken in official circles here, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is not unhelpful. The main event which is now coming on, is the labor strike which is being organized for next Monday as a protest against the continued Irish Republican Army.

This is to be upon most extensive scale. Not only are all industries to cease operations, but trains, trams, omnibuses, and postal, telegraphic and telephonic arrangements are to be shut down. Theaters and picture houses will be closed and no ships are to leave port.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin spoke strongly yesterday of the evil effects upon the Irish youths themselves of being taken away unnecessarily from honest labor and enlisted in the Irish armies. The fact that both Rory O'Connor and Eamon de Valera have been reduced to issuing explanations of their attitude as leaders of the revolt is a clear indication that they are feeling their position to be weakening.

The lack of improvement in the peace prospects is due to the influence of those factions which are hostile to any settlement in Ireland and which are active in the renewal of disturbances, acting on the Celtic temperament, which is always suspicious of a settlement of any kind, lest when it is too late to alter it, that settlement should prove to have been to the other side's advantage.

That rising power, The New Statesman, says that one of the signs of improvement, shocking as it may seem to humanitarians, was a recent cock-fight on the Monaghan border between birds representing rival counties, for the holding of which the Orangemen and Sinn Féiners joined one another in a plot to elude the police.

A letter issued by the executive of the rebel army last night declares that the Republic must be maintained and the Irish Republican Army kept up under an elected independent executive, but at the cost of the Dail.

## BRITISH BOARDS TO BE REVISED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22.—The British boards of trade which have been so much criticized here for meticulous interference between "capital" and "Labor" are now to be revised. Lord Cave's committee which has been investigating the matter has submitted its report.

It finds that the boards upon the whole have been beneficial, though there have been overlapping and that other evils have occurred. It advises certain restrictions to enable the Minister of Labor to exempt from their operation well-organized trades where the protection they afford for the workers is often unnecessary.

The idea generally laid down is that the coercive powers of the state should be used, not for the general regulation of industry, but only to save the worker from having to labor at wages below the level of subsistence or under conditions which were injurious to health.

GREEK ACTIVITIES IN LEVANT  
ATHENS, April 22.—Greek troops are occupying the positions evacuated by the Italian forces in the Meander valley of Asiatic Turkey, says an official communiqué. The Turkish Nationalist forces have offered but slight resistance.

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## MRS. CATT ADVISES FIGHT FOR BALLOT

Pan-American Delegates Are  
Told Vote Is Most Effective  
Weapon for Women

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22 (Special)—A rapid fire survey of the present civil and political status of women throughout the world ended today the three days series of conferences which have brought together here 3000 women from 31 countries of North and South America.

Tomorrow night there will be a mass meeting with speeches on famous women of the Americas.

The National League of Women Voters, which called and has directed the Pan-American conference, will convene its own annual convention Tuesday and its six standing committees will have simultaneous open conferences Monday to present reports of the year's work and discuss a program of legislation for which to campaign during the coming year. The crowds of incoming delegates for the League convention and the increasing attendance of local men and women at the meetings has necessitated closing the session to the public until Wednesday when Lady Astor, who arrived here today, will be one of the speakers. The unexpected size of the convention has made it impossible for those participating in the conference to give more than a very small part of the data which they have brought concerning their own countries or to ask questions of the five United States women government officials who have presided over the meetings.

The foreign delegates have decided, therefore, to continue informal round table discussions between the reunion of the League of Women voters during the coming week. In the words of Leticia Olza Copelvirgo de Varela, wife of the Minister from Uruguay, "the greatest result from the conference will be the stimulation of the efforts of the women of each South American country through the knowledge that the very things they are attempting are being campaigned for in every other South American country. It will not only help us; it will make us seem less queer and unusual within our own countries."

Among the women arranging for the round tables are Señora Matilde de Carbo, official government delegate from Ecuador, Señora Mercedes de Guevara, official delegate from Venezuela, and Señora Carmen Pinillos of the Peruvian delegation.

"Ballot Effective Weapon?" The intention of the League of Women Voters in calling the Pan-American conference was made clearly evident in the final session today when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who presided, admonished the women that the most effective way to secure all the laws they had been discussing is the ballot.

"The vote of women is necessary to abolish the menace to a successful democracy," declared Mrs. Catt. "Literary, grievances and indifference must be wiped out; machines and bosses must be deprived of control which they exercise through money and patronage. And minority rights must be abolished through the choosing of platforms and candidates by the majority of the voters."

Representatives from four South American countries which have woman suffrage associations, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, participated in the discussion and there was a rapid fire survey of what the women of Europe have done with the ballot by Mrs. Kate Trueman of London, England, executive secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who emphasizes especially the legislative efforts of women voters.

**Women in Parliament** There are many women sitting in European parliaments today," Mrs. Trueman said. "Austria has 8, Australia 1, Great Britain 2, Sweden 5, Norway 1, Denmark 1, France 2, Slovakia 15, Finland 28, Holland 2, Belgium 1, Lithuania 5, Estonia 5, Germany 42. Backed by the women of their countries, these members of parliament have been able to secure the enactment of much good legislation. In Germany there is the tremendous reform of the domestic assistance bill, by means of which servants choose to be called such, and gain also better and more uniform wages, hours and conditions of work."

"In England the women are especially interested in the bill to extend suffrage to women between the age of 21 and 30 and in bills to give married women, equal partnership of their children, and to afford certain protection to the children of unmarried mothers. Denmark sent its first women to Parliament in 1919 and since that time legislation has been secured giving women equal pay for equal work, equal status in marriage and equal opportunities to enter all positions of work."

**Women Hold Many Offices** What the women of the United States have done with the vote was described by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler of New York, the official delegate of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"To the women of Texas, Missouri and Indiana must be given much of the credit for the passage of constitutional amendments requiring aliens

### Interested and Interesting Delegates and Attendants at the First Pan- American Conference

Above, left to right, Señora Carmen de Pinillos of Peru; Señora Matilde Carbo of Ecuador; Señora Jacobo Varela of Uruguay. Below, left to right, Señora Mercedes de Guevara of Venezuela; Mlle. Antoinette Legitime of Haiti.

to become naturalized before they may vote," said Mrs. Shuler. "In every state women have presented legislative programs aimed chiefly at the laws which discriminate against women and they have secured the passage of a large part of the programs."

"In the face of the substitution of men for women in so many government and state appointive positions. It is a relief to note on all sides records of newly elected women officials. A visible demonstration that women are military and ready to use their new privileges for service. Women generally believe that women should not be chosen for public office because they are women, but that they should be selected only when efficient and well equipped for the work of that office. In 1921 Connecticut led all the states in the number of women elected to public office, 138. Pennsylvania followed with 124, and Nebraska came next with 97. Women have been elected as county clerks, superintendents of education, registers of deeds, assessors, sheriffs, treasurers, county and state probation officers, circuit court clerks, jailers and city park commissioners. Not so many in numbers but increasing all the time are women legislators, city commissioners, aldermen and lastly mayors, 14 of whom are known to be serving."

**Experience in Legislatures** "In the year 1920 more than 30 women served in state legislatures, most of them women who had rendered distinguished service for suffrage, Connecticut leading with five. The experiences and impressions of some of them as to the place and value of women in legislatures are interesting. Eva Hamilton, Michigan, says: "I think in every way the senators endeavored to treat me exactly as they would a man. I noticed when votes were taken on any important bills I was treated with all courtesy, but in no fashion different from any other senator, and if I were offering a bill I had to offer it on its merits and back up my reason for it with good arguments or suffer defeat."

"Emily Sophie Brown of Connecticut says: "In committee work the Connecticut women legislators found there was interplay of ideas among the women and men which added to the practicability of the laws adopted. The men and women worked side by side as coworkers, each adding to the discussions whatever talent or experience he or she had to give."

"The woman movement is entering upon a new phase. A troublesome obstacle has been removed with the granting of the political franchise, and outpost has been taken, but there is much more to do. We have still to prove to men that as they have their contribution of characteristics and ability to bring to government and administration, so also have women; to impress upon them that while one woman may be sentimental and lack judgment, women on mass can be depended upon with quite as much reliability as men to give sane and sound judgment upon questions of state and to show that women are desirous of



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## WAR CLOUDS GONE SAYS SIR A. GEDDES

Ambassador Declares Outlook  
for World Prosperity and  
Peace Has Cleared

NEW YORK, April 22—International problems, once as "black as thunderclouds," have disappeared, and the outlook for world peace and prosperity is clearer, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, said last night, in a speech before the Pilgrim Society at the Hotel Plaza.

"It is not uninteresting to recall," said Sir Auckland, "that when last I had the honor to address you, the topics of Anglo-American interest which I selected for reference were oil, naval shipbuilding and Ireland. I think we may say that none of these topics now calls for discussion as an international issue likely to affect prejudicially the good relations of the British Empire and the United States."

Remarking that the lack of an Anglo-American difference, "though diplomatically most gratifying, is oratorically most hampering," the am-

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the situation was as if the people of the world, having traversed the desert, stood on the brink of the canon, with only the sharp descent, the troubled river and the hard ascent to overcome before they realized real lasting happiness and prosperity.

"My instinct is to say," he continued, "that the canon is there. None of us can be as happy as we might, nor so prosperous as we might until all are across. Let us get together, let us help one another. It is in that spirit that the delegates of the British Empire assembled last autumn, and it was in that spirit that your Secretary of State led all the delegations to the most successful of all international meetings. And it is the same spirit in which the representatives of my country have gone to the conference now in session."

## JAPAN DECLARES SHE IS UNABLE TO REDUCE FORCE

TOKYO, April 21 (By The Associated Press)—The Minister of War, Lieut. G. A. Hanzo Yamanashi, today told a deputation of the Kensei-Kai, or Opposition Party, that reduction of the Japanese forces in Siberia was impossible until an agreement had been reached with a responsible Russian Government for the maintenance of order.

The War Minister also said it was generally believed that Japan would be called upon to act in case Japanese residents and interests in Shantung were menaced, or in case the troops of either Chinese faction now threatening warlike activities should enter the quasi-neutral zones of Peking and Tientsin. He said the Japanese military authorities considered that under the existing circumstances it was impossible to reduce the Japanese Army by more than 60,000.

Sir Auckland said that although "we hear that black clouds of fear and hatred still hang low over other continents, the same methods and the same spirit that have cleared the skies in this hemisphere, as they are now being applied, will produce the same happy result here."

The British Ambassador likened the world situation to the Colorado Canon, one side of which is a bleak stretch of desert and the other grassy and wooded slopes of mountains. He said

## OUTLOOK HOPEFUL IN VOLGA REGION

American and Foreign Help May  
Not Be Necessary After  
August Next

SAMARA, Russia, April 15 (By The Associated Press)—Famine is beginning to retreat in the Volga Valley before the slow but steady arrival of American corn for adult feeding. It is due to vanish almost entirely when the spring sunshine uncovers the black earth of this fertile region and brings out the early grasses and vegetables which, added to the rations supplied by the United States, other foreign countries and the Russian Government, will sustain most of the population until the rye and wheat harvest of late August and early September.

The retreat is slow, however, and the fatalities from hunger are still mounting in the villages, far from centers of rail communication, which have not yet been reached and may never be reached by American and other foreign aid.

Today, the beginning of the last month when wheat may be sown, it is still doubtful whether a majority of the peasants will receive any appreciable supply of wheat for spring planting. The railways through the heart of the Samara and Orenburg districts have been blocked by equinoctial blizzards at the time when the Moscow Government was straining all efforts to bring seed from the ports to the peasants.

This great seed offensive has been a dramatic battle against unfavorable weather, and in it the weather has dealt heavy blows. The spring thaw is following, and it now appears that, in many districts, the roads will be impassable when the grain finally does arrive at the stations at which now are gathered horses, camels and oxen by the hundreds, waiting with sleighs to take the precious seed to the villages. If it arrives in the midst of the thaw, only a part of it will reach the farms in time to sow it.

But, regardless of the success of the wheat seeding campaign, the rye that was sown last autumn is expected to supply the population of Samara with enough food on which to exist after the middle of August. If the wheat campaign succeeds to any appreciable extent of the optimistic predictions of provincial officials at Samara, the Province, though producing only 25 to 40 per cent of the normal pre-war yield, will have plenty of food for its own inhabitants and some for trading or export.

Thus, however, is still problematical. But in every village of the Province visited by the correspondent during a fortnight's trip, the peasants were practically unanimous in their opinion that, unless another drought ensues, the Volga region will be able to feed itself, without further American or other aid, after the middle of August.

## CHITA AND MOSCOW SIGN NEW TREATY

MOSCOW, April 20 (By The Associated Press)—A new economic treaty has been concluded between Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia; the Chita Government, it is learned today.

The treaty gives Russia preferred rights to all concessions in the Far Eastern Republic and in general accords Russia a great degree of economic control in Far Eastern territory.

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## TROOPS ARREST MADRID POLICE IN COURSE OF RAIL DISPUTE

City Resolved Construction Shall Stop While Soldiers  
Are Ordered to Have It Go On.

MADRID, March 31 Special Correspondence—A fantastical situation, comic to the outside observer, yet very serious to the residents of this city, one that seems suited to treatment in the lightest opera, with a thread of Alice in Wonderland, and Don Quixote too, running through it, has arisen in connection with a dispute upon the rating and taxation of the new underground railway which is the pride of modern Madrid, seeming in one respect at least to bring it in alignment with the smartest capitals.

The ayuntamiento, or municipal council, has sought to impose taxation that the railway company considers unfair, and resists. The company being obstinate, the ayuntamiento has threatened to prevent it going forward with the completion of its system. The company retaliates with a threat that if this is done, it will close the railway altogether and cease the service along two important completed stretches which has already become an essential convenience to Madrid.

**Mercenary War Forgotten**

The heat of the situation increasing, the ayuntamiento brings the municipal police on the scene; the government, taking the side of the railway, opposes these with the Civil Guard and the Seguridad corps, and the two come into conflict in the main street, the Alcala, the government forces arresting officers of the other. Thus a civil war of a new variety is established. Immediately all Madrid becomes violently excited, the people taking the side of the ayuntamiento. The Alcala resigns in order to "trash the matter out in Parliament" but there are violent scenes in the Chamber.

That is the rough outline of the affair which is occupying whole pages of the newspapers. It has caused more passion in the capital than anything else for a long time. Amid the new developments, with masses of amazing detail and comment from the Prime Minister downward, all strongly expressed and duly published, the war in Morocco, the country's difficult financial situation and all other preoccupations are forgotten.

The affair has been brewing for two or three weeks. The underground railway, called the "Metropolitano," was an anticipated thing in its way, is in a half-finished state. The system, when completed will extend north, south, east and west from the Puerta del Sol, the central square of the city. At present only two of the sections are completed. One, carrying to Cuatro Cameros, was finished about two years ago; the other, running to the Alcala railway station, which spans the main lines east and south, was opened only a few weeks back. Work has been proceeding steadily with the other sections, and big openings in and at the side of the Alcala indicate the operations that are going on there.

When the ayuntamiento delivered its taxation demands, the Metropolitan Company promptly asserted that they should be taxed at the same rate as the tramway company and not at a much higher rate, as was sought. In reply, the Metropolitan made counter demands for taxation, which the ayuntamiento rejected as being against the interests of the municipality, and passed a resolution that they would stop the work if the tax was not accepted.

**Government Interference**

A general meeting of the Metropolitan Company was held at which it was resolved that an annual construction tax fixed by the ayuntamiento should be paid. Payment of another sum at the same rate as that paid by the tramway company was also agreed to, it being set forth that by the terms of its concession the company was not bound to pay this latter sum but would do so in its desire to assist the finances of the ayuntamiento. Señor Otamendi on behalf of the company visited the Marques de Villaverde, the Alcalde, and informed him that they were prepared to pay 45,000 pesetas annually under the first clause and 4500 annually under the second. But the Alcalde then told Señor Otamendi that the ayuntamiento had come to its decision in the matter and, having determined to adopt extreme measures notified him of their intention to stop the work.

On the following day when the Metropolitan trains began to run, the stations were occupied by men of the Seguridad corps, the Government coming into the struggle at this stage, for the Minister of the Interior explained he had ordered the Seguridad to be sent to the stations in view of the decision of the ayuntamiento to adopt measures against the company, believing it to be wise to take precautions against a possible strike which might produce a dangerous conflict through the tie-up of the services.

**Check Before Excavation**

Shortly after 9 o'clock at night the Government forces and those of the municipality first came into collision. Near the Bank of Spain, at the foot of the Alcala, the Metropolitan workmen were digging away in a big hole in the continuance of their excavations in making the new line, when the municipal forces came along and ordered them to desist, explaining why they should and must. Immediately

of being the first woman in the history of Indian governments to be named as chief of a tribe of Indians, was stated recently when Maj. Victor M. Locke Jr., superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, said he recommended the appointment of Mrs. Davis as chief of the Seminoles.

That Cato Sells, one-time Indian Commissioner, was a bit premature in his abolition of the Cherokee and Seminole tribal governments, was learned when it was discovered that a chief for both these tribes would have to be named, temporarily at least, to sign a number of deeds to unallotted lands and town lots, if the lands in question are to be conveyed from the tribe to individual allottees.

It is not known who is slated for the Cherokee chieftainship, if one is appointed, but Major Locke will urge the appointment of Mrs. Davis as Seminole chieftainess.

## PARLEY DELAYED FOR CHILE-PERU

Mr. Hughes Will Open Washington Session

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, April 22—The conference between Chile and Peru which was to have been held in Washington next week is postponed to give time for Dr. Meliton F. Porras, one-time Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, who has been detained in Paris, time to get here. The other Peruvian delegates, Dr. Hernan Velarde, Peruvian Minister to Argentina, and Dr. Carlos Chacabuco, are the two Chilean delegates, Dr. Luis Isidoro, Chilean Minister to Argentina and Dr. Carlos Aldunate Solar. In addition to the delegates, each country will have a counsellor and several secretaries.

The conference is to be held in the Pan-American building, and Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, is expected to make the opening address. The Tacno-Arica problem, resulting from the war of 1879-1883, has been one of outstanding importance in South American international affairs for a generation past. A number of previous efforts to settle it have failed, but high hope is held out for the coming conference, to be held in a friendly capital and under auspicious circumstances, will result in a satisfactory settlement. The conference is a result of an invitation extended by President Harding on Jan. 18 last.

The provinces of Tacna and Arica, which originally belonged to Peru, have been in actual control of Chile since the close of the war and the signing of the treaty of Ancon in 1884. Under the terms of that treaty a plebiscite was to have been held 10 years afterwards to determine the final nationality of the two provinces; but the two countries have never been able to agree on the terms of a protocol for the holding of this plebiscite. Bolivia also was a party to the war, having lined up with Peru against Chile; but Bolivia has definitely ceded her seacoast territory farther south along the Pacific to Chile. She is not one of the participants in the coming conference, although she claims that the dispute can never be settled finally until her demand for an outlet to the sea is granted. If the delegates are unable to agree, it is believed the United States, or possibly this Government in conjunction with one or two others, may be called on to act as arbitrator. Furthermore, it is pointed out that this Government may be able to use its good offices in a friendly way in bringing about an adjustment.

## SOCIALISTS TO CALL WORLD CONGRESS

BERLIN, April 21. (By The Associated Press)—A new phase in the battle for a proletarian united front has begun, says the Rote Fahne, the Soviet organ here. It announced today that the Third International had ratified the resolutions of the recent Inter-Socialist congress in Berlin and had appointed Karl Radek, Clara Zetkin and M. Frossard, secretary of the French Socialist Party, as delegates on the organizing commission to call a proletarian world congress.

Moscow has written to the executives of two other internationals, says the Rote Fahne, requesting the immediate convocation of the Commission of Nine to consider the situation arising at the Geneva Conference, and to pay special attention to the treatment of Germany by the Allies in consequence of the signing of the Russo-Germany Treaty at Rapallo.

## ROME'S CELEBRATION QUIETLY OBSERVED

ROME, April 21. (By The Associated Press)—The anniversary of the founding of Rome was celebrated today in the quietest possible manner. The city was elaborately decorated with flags, but public demonstrations were rigidly proscribed to avoid possible disorders between the Fascist and Communists.

There were several simple indoor gatherings of patriotic organizations and a solemn ceremony was held on the Capitoline Hill, but street parades were strictly prohibited by the Government. Similar precautions were observed throughout Italy.

## Moths Feed on Grease Spots

Moths thrive on grease spots. When putting clothes away for the summer, first remove all grease spots with Carbonyl Cleaning Fluid.

**Carbonyl Cleaning Fluid**  
Removes Grease Spots  
Keeps Clothes Clean  
Does Not Damage Fabrics

## JAPAN'S ARMY CUT ONLY 51,000 DESPITE PROTESTS OF DIET

War Minister Refuses to Consider Almost Unanimous  
Proposals of House for Radical Reduction

**By Gardner L. Harding**

The forty-fifth session of the Japanese Diet concluded its sittings on March 26 and the Japanese people and their observant friends abroad may now examine the work of one of the most interesting, terms of Japanese politics. The Diet does not run the Government of Japan, nor does the Prime Minister nor his executive cabinet, much as Japan may conform to parliamentary usages and terminology. A small group of men around the Imperial Throne still holds the almost unassailable bulk of the real power, which gets things done or restrains what would seem to be the people's will, according as their own wisdom and discernment dictate. Their justification of the withholding of fuller democracy is the greatness of Japan, and it is not for foreigners to say with the example of China past and present, that a shorter cut to freedom would have made the Japanese Nation greater, or even more usefully liberal, than it is now.

Signs have multiplied during the recent session of the Diet, however, that Japan is capable of progress, and that the Diet, greatly though its powers are circumscribed, is a useful and genuinely progressive instrument. The party in power, the Seiyukai, had 240 members in the House, a powerful majority over its opponents, the Kenmei-tai, with 103 members, and the liberal Kokusei, with only 34. It defeated the Imperial Throne's bill on a straight party vote, and although some demonstrations in the larger cities in favor of the bill gave indications of a powerful sentiment in its favor, the great mass of rural and small town dwellers have not yet been either roused or sufficiently instructed to rally to its support. It will come in time, and the present year was a great milestone in its advance. But liberals in other countries must be warned not to accept too easily the hope that such a measure will be assented to by the conservative elements which govern Japan for a long time to come.

**Practical Exhibition of Power**

A much more practical exhibition of the power of liberal Japan is evinced in the failure of the so-called "dangerous thoughts" bill. Its official name was the Radical Activities Control Bill, and its first article, after being amended and passed by a large majority by the House of Peers, read:

"Those who propagate ideas inimical to the constitution of the country, in conjunction with foreigners, or those outside the sphere of application of this law are to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years."

It was also provided that "those who form associations, organize meetings or start movements which give financial help in the execution of such plans" or "who preach destruction of the social foundations of the country by insurrection, rioting, threat, or by illegal means" would also come within the specific purview of this very inclusive law.

Liberals of all classes and parties made a desperate fight against this measure. They had the support of practically the whole newspaper and periodical press of the country, which realized that it would be among the first to feel the heavy hand of repression which the law so abundantly armed. Their efforts were so successful that the bill did not emerge from the floor in the final sessions of the Diet, and now the Seiyukai party must answer to its powerful conservative backers for bowing to what Premier Takahashi clearly thought was the popular will.

A conservative faction, the Kenyukai, has declared war on the government, declaring that the Radical Control bill could easily have been passed if disciplinary measures had been used on recalcitrant members. The personnel of this party, which is also the dominant party in the House of Peers, absented themselves from the formal receptions given at the end of the session to the Premier and Cabinet, and in other ways have shown a concerted spirit of indignation and disreputable which the more timid members of the government party believe may lead to serious results.

**Minority Liberal Parties**

The Prime Minister has taken a strong line, however, and it is said that he has threatened that if the Kenyukai and other Conservatives be-

gin a policy of opposition, either at the special session which is to be called in September, or at the next regular session, he will dare them to dissolve the Diet and go to the country, in the confident hope that the Seiyukai will be returned with a larger majority than before. This may be too sanguine an expectation on Mr. Takahashi's part, for it seems evident that the Minority Liberal parties would gain a good deal of power at the Government's expense, if present trends continue. In the event of an early election, the Conservatives would fall to gain within the Seiyukai Party ranks seems to be a perfectly well-founded assurance, and in that field of conjecture the Premier's defiance seems to be well taken.

One of the most absorbing topics to foreigners dealt with during the late session was the movement to cut down the size of the Japanese Army. Here a peculiar phenomenon was manifested. All the parties in the House united in a joint proposal to make a drastic army reduction. Its principal points were the reduction of army expenditures of 40,000,000 yen, and the contraction of the period of conscription, service of the young men from the present term of two years to 16 months.

Mr. Onaka, leader of the radicals, demanded a reduction by one-half, and papers like the "Jiji" shouted the 40,000,000 yen reduction as not nearly sufficient for the nation's "long-deferred economies." Yet, in the face of this practically unanimous proposal, the Minister of War, who exists and has his political being, as in pre-war Germany, by virtue of forces over which the Diet has no control, refused to consider the Diet's demands. He consented to reduce the army by about 51,000 men, and to limit the period of conscription by one month rather than by eight, thus saving, he claimed, something over 15,000,000 yen.

**Army and Navy Reductions**

The contrast between the reduction of army estimates by only 15,000,000 yen with the huge cut in navy estimates, amounting, it is now computed, to close on 120,000,000 yen, was trenchantly discussed by newspaper men and politicians and General Yamashita, the Minister of War, was invited to resign from the Cabinet in which he has so privileged a position. He has not done so, however, and his way prevailed over the impotent protests of the Diet and the press. The result is that Japan will retain her organization of 21 divisions, and will seek economies by skeletonizing the less important services; so that whereas Japan's naval budget has materially lessened its burden on the nation's finances, the army remains almost as great a debt as before although, as the principal critics of the military junta pointed out, no great land power does now, nor seems in the near future likely to, threaten Japan's security.

The naval reductions have not been made without a good deal of dislocation, however, of the labor supply at Japan's formerly full-time shipyards, and this should be accounted to her favor by those who believe she made no sacrifices at Washington. More than 150,000 unemployed now accustom the problem of industrial life in Japan, and a large proportion of these are due to the cessation of work in the shipyards and their many accessory trades. From 1920 to 1921 it is estimated that the number of newly employed persons in Japan dropped 30 per cent, and as over \$35,000 persons were thrown out of work for various reasons in 1921 it can readily be seen that the labor problem, reflecting the still serious business depression, is today in an unusually acute stage.

Some of the reductions of the naval plant and personnel in Japan, in operation and projected in the near future, are drastic. The big naval station at Maizuru, for example, is to be cut down to a mere repairing station, while the naval base at Port Arthur is to be abolished altogether and thrown open entirely to merchant shipping. So far the actual reduction of naval personnel has only amounted to about 6000, or not much more than 7 per cent of the total naval force. The crews of the ships marked for scrapping are said to have been discharged, and the doomed ships are anchored at the various naval bases awaiting dis-

tribution among the private yards for final disposition.

**Actual Reduction in Navy**

The small proportion of actual reduction in the naval force proper is due to the Japanese axiom that so long as the navy possesses ships of fighting power, it should have men enough to handle them effectively. That axiom does not obtain in our own naval thinking, at any rate where Congress is concerned. And during recent weeks we have had the curious spectacle of Japanese authorities looking on with some trepidation while the American Congress threatened to reduce the personnel of the American Navy to a point less than that regarded by the Secretary of the Navy as consistent with the bare necessities of manning our ships. The Japanese, so far from rejoicing over that short-sightedness, have taken a broad view of the question, and have reasoned somewhat after this fashion. If America reduces her naval force to a point where it may be feared that it is less strong than Japan's, the first thing that will happen will be the reappearance of the jingoes, who have given the Pacific problem a welcome respite for some time. In the place of an actual danger they will be listened to, and it is more than likely that a recrudescence of anti-Japanese feeling will be seen in America, followed in due course by a corresponding outbreak of unpleasant thoughts in Japan. Why, the Japanese have been reasoning, should America avoid this danger by manning her ships to the point where she feels they give her security; then, we shall both feel safe, and we can resume the state of mind with which we left the Washington Conference and continue on our way as joint guarantors of peace in the Pacific Ocean.

This is a long-sighted view, and during recent weeks it has been the mind of more Japanese than most Americans imagine. Military and naval reductions proceed slowly in Japan; but they are not proceeding very rapidly in Europe. The best assurance that they will proceed regularly and by courageous lengths lies in the conviction of Japan of the good faith of the Atlantic hegemony of America, England, and France which now rules the councils of the Allies, and incidentally, the world. The recent session of the Diet provides ample evidence that a strong lead of world liberalism will find a powerful corresponding reaction in Japan. If Japan were a different nation from what she is she might lead such a movement of military retrenchment, for it is certainly to her interests to do so. But taking her as she is, Japan will follow as an equal partner if and when the movement for international accommodation gets under way of which the Washington Conference was but the beginning.

**NEW AMBASSADOR RECEIVED**

BERLIN, April 22. (By The Associated Press)—Alanson B. Houghton, the new American Ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials today to President Erbert, who received him in the presence of Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, Undersecretary for the Foreign Office. Counselor von Guellich of the German Foreign Office also was present. Mr. Houghton was accompanied by the Embassy staff. The ceremonies lasted less than 15 minutes.

**NEW PAPER WILL OPERATING**

THREE RIVERS, Que. (Special Correspondence)—The new mill of the International Paper Company at Three Rivers has begun to produce paper. The company's total possible production will be more than 3000 tons a day.

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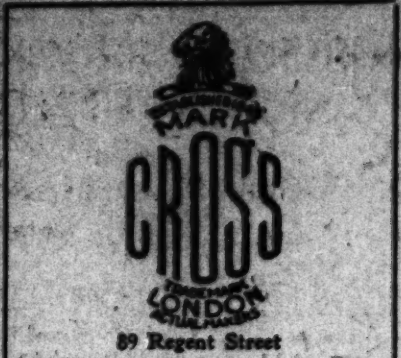
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Best communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of their publication, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "The Situation in Albania"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Albanian official organ in the United States, the Dielli, in its issue of Saturday, April 3, published an editorial signed by the Vatra, the Albanian Union in the United States, presided over by Mr. Pask Konitza, a Montenegrin, and formerly Consul of Turkey, under Sultan Hamid at Corfu. The editorial begins with a long and very vulgar attack upon the doctrines of Christian Science, and then attempts to disprove the facts contained in an editorial of the Monitor of March 31, "The Situation in Albania." We are regular readers of the Dielli, and feel it to be our duty, in fairness to the Monitor not only, but to truth as well, to inform your readers that the facts as reported in the editorial of the Monitor are correct and authentic, and in complete accord with the very reports and editorials printed by the Albanian newspaper, Dielli, reaching upon the situation in Albania. In its issue of February 26, 1922, the Dielli commented editorially on a long message from your correspondent from Valona, Albania, under the caption, "One Step Divides Europe from the Naval of Asia," the Dielli wrote:

"What is the way we are known to the foreigners, and they are quite right. A long time has gone by; much money has been spent and independent Albania not only has not seen a material progress, nor have the people enjoyed a greater liberty and comfort, but even the roads, which were constructed under foreign domination, are in a state of ruin, and in that condition Albania does not differ at all from central Asia. But not only the country is in a primitive condition. The people also, and those who govern Albania—who, indeed, do not seem to make Albania a progressive state—are primitive."

"The Albanian governments are not supposed with a view to benefiting the country, but with the purpose of benefiting those who are in power. We witness then that The Christian Science Monitor correspondent could not see a difference between Albania and the Kingdom of Greece of yesterday. Surely, Mr. Venizelos of Greece has read conditions in Albania well. The Christian Science Monitor writer, Mr. Venizelos, was right in his opinion of Albania as of a house in which every member wants to be dead. The events of December 7, 1921, when a civil war broke out in Albania for the occupation of the government is one proof of his correct observations. The Albanian number of assassinations for the post of Prime Minister is another proof. Everybody looks after himself. Nobody looks after the interests of Albania."

In another editorial, the next day, February 21, the Dielli wrote: "It seems as if Albania will find no rest from the rivalry of her leaders. The moderate civil wars do not seem to cease to us and, from one of us is sure to take the sword and set the country on fire. We hardly had time to recover from the events of Dec. 7, 1921, which had almost destroyed Albania's chance for independence, before another danger was created—this time by the Orthodox element, who refuse to recognize the fact that the Albanian people are the Autochthonous Albanian Church."

Let us go back to January. On the third of that month, the Dielli, referring to the numerous revolutions which had taken place in 1921, declared:

"The year 1921 has with much blood and money, and a terrible wound which was inflicted upon our land. And on Jan. 3, referring to the cause which ruined Albania in 1914, and warning Albanians of the impending danger, wrote:

"The end was evil and black for the Albanians because they did not know how to keep their land independent—not even for a little while. The state, through internal dissension, cut to pieces by our sharp knives, which we were plunging into its body at every given opportunity, succumbed. In only a few months, the independent Albanian State became the nest of revolutions and bloodshed, which were brought to an end only when foreign armies intervened and checked the Albanians from killing one another. Then there was one Elass how we have many of them."

Changes too frequent

And on January 20: "As things stand in Albania today, when the governments change at the pleasure of this and that leader, we cannot help believing that whenever we hear that it rains in Tirana some diplomatic miracle or other is taking place there. The change of governments has become as common as the daily bread."

The Convention of Lioush took place on September 25, 1920. In the course of one year we witnessed the formation of six ministries, and since Dec. 8, 1921, with the exception of 50 days, four governments were overthrown. In other words, the average life of each Albanian government has, since last December, been only 15 days. We wonder what the thinking Albanians have to say about these so-called changes?

"What happened? These jewels came on the foreigner? What will those, who raised up to the skies with assurances that we are a people capable of self-government say when they hear that even today there are played at Tirana such dangerous and childish games?"

What happens in our capital we can understand if we believe the

portion of facts. Hassan Pristina was not overthrown by another revolution; he simply had to resign before assuming the Administration, under the moral pressure of an orderly and imposing strike on the part of the government officials, who disapproved of unconstitutional cabinets."

#### Officials Accused

May we ask who were those "government officials"? Certainly not the friends of Hassan Pristina. Then they must have been those who were "killing Pristina," having been proclaimed. And once the Albanian newspaper desire to have us believe that while Pristina was pursuing his opponents with bayonets, these subdued him with a moral strike? But here is the Dielli again. In the issue of Feb. 13 it states that a friend of the P. Vanghelli Government, Osman Gaspepi, was visited by 24 officers of the Hassan Pristina Government, intending, of course, to assassinate him; that Gaspepi, with two bombs, dispersed the officers, and on horseback, with his unveiled wife, galloped through the city, rallying his friends and supporters and with this force compelled Pristina to give up. Is this an imposing moral strike? Or is it a regular blow?

#### The Dielli writes:

"Hassan Pristina seems to have been certain of success, because a few days previously an Italian ship had steamed into Alessandria. Fortunately a patriotic officer, and thus who informed the Government of the presence of the ship. The Government offered to buy the arms, but the captain refused to sell and returned with the cargo to Italy."

The Albanian editorial denounces the statements of the Monitor in regard to the intrusion of Turkish officers into the high offices of Albania. The Dielli of Jan. 11, 1922, writes:

"There is a bad element in offices in Albania. This element will be little by little brought into Albania men who are against the interests of Albania; officers from Turkey, who have begun to choke Albania and to fill her with Turks."

#### Further Proof Offered

And on January 20:

"What a pity that the Albanians are fighting one another, and that all the wolves of Anatolia have rushed to Tirana to lick some fat bone."

And on January 17:

"They have brought to Albania Bashiboussouks, who have, with arms, forced Mr. P. Vanghelli to resign, because unless he did so they would have murdered him."

And dealing with the men who constitute this bad element, the Kemalist element from Anatolia, in an editorial in which it complains against Fan Noli for having associated himself with the bad element, the Dielli of Dec. 30, 1921, wrote sarcastically:

"The Vatra is glad that her representative was lucky enough to see the day when he became the colleague of Hussein Vryoni, Spiro Koleka and so many other such ones."

The Associated Press reported on March 12 that a revolution had broken out at Durazzo, and that Alied Zogolli. The day was saved, however, by Zogolli and Spiro Koleka, whom the Dielli, as above stated, considers among the Turkophile bad elements.

In closing, may we quote the opinion of the Dielli about the situation in Albania, and suggest that the Albanian leaders cannot be measured with modern standards of loyalty to parties? One day they may stand alone for themselves and the next they may ally themselves with the opponents of yesterday in order to undo a third party, and so on ad infinitum.

#### Facts are Admitted

"And indeed what can we expect from a State where its people are an army under arms, every man with a gun on his shoulder, to defend himself or to kill another? What progress can there be in a nation where the majority has nothing else in its mind except thoughts of vendetta?"

We are merely surprised that the Vatra should have undertaken to vilify the Monitor for the sympathetic editorial of March 31, when its own organ, the Dielli, has written, and is writing, that the situation in Albania is desperate, and that every citizen of Albania is ready to kill every other one.

That the situation in Albania is infinitely worse than the Monitor has described it can be gathered also from an article in the Fortnightly Review of March by Mr. Henry Baerlein, who has recently visited Albania, and declares that Albania will not, within the next 50 years, be capable of self-government.

As to the independence of Albania, about which the Albanians complain that the Monitor has written to be only six months old, we feel that the Monitor was correct, seeing that Albania was officially recognized as an independent state by the Ambassadors Conference at Paris on Nov. 9, 1921, when the Albanian boundaries were delimited.

Respectfully,  
PAN-EPHROTIC UNION IN AMERICA,  
N. J. Cassaveten, Director.

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For the gift that is sure to be appreciated and cherished, the prospective donor may profitably visit any or all of the following Departments:

Jewelry	Silverware
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## Special for Monday

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Here are regal outer garments that have elected to reach American fashionables by way of Paris; and here, too, are originations of quite as much attractiveness that were created in our own New York—and are extremely proud of it. Fur trimmings are a feature of several modish garments.

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The prices are reasonable

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for Misses and Youthful Women

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Every fashionable style feature of the season finds representation in this collection, while the materials include kasha cloth, Poret twill, spongeen, Canton crepe and the smart tweeds.

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(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)



## ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Ground Broken for the 1925  
Lexington Pageant Theater

PRELIMINARY work of grading the Lexington, Mass., out-of-doors theater grounds for the "Battle of Lexington" pageant in 1925 will be pushed forward to early completion this summer, according to J. Willard Hayden Jr., who is in general charge of the project. Here in this colonial town will be staged in miniature the historic drama of the Revolutionary War, featuring the sequentennial celebration for which preparations are under way.

Stanley White, landscape architect of Boston, was given the commission to create the setting for the coming pageant. The model built by him in collaboration with Willard D. Brown of Lexington, shows in intimate detail the groupings of forest, background, and wooded proscenium, the combination of three stages, a bridged lagoon in the foreground, for lighting purposes, and the grandstand seating 12,000 people. Three years of work is expected to carry out the model of the finest out-of-doors theater in the country.

## Triple Stage

The lagoon is to be an important part of the pageant scheme, not only adding to the acoustic properties, but serving as the nearest to the audience of the three so-called "stages." It will be 35 feet wide with a depth of three feet of water, extending across the entire front of the stage opening. Behind it is the middle green at an elevation of four feet from the base of the grandstand, 500 feet wide by 225 feet deep. It has a slight pitch "upstage" to the plane of the third or rear stage of wood, in an open forest setting 125 feet by 60 feet. On this stage are set the buildings representing Lexington Common as it looked on the morning of April 19, 1775. The background and wings formed by transplanted oaks, maples and native shrubbery will conceal the orchestra and chorus and serve as concealment for huge sound amplifiers and for lighting fixtures.

Underneath this planned stage is a broad space, just as in an indoor theater, where the work of production will be mainly done. Lights will be hidden in towers on the grandstand, below the brink of the lagoon bank and in underground concealments, affording a complete system of indirect lighting.

## Site Is Near Car Line

"Two initial difficulties, seemingly insurmountable, have been unexpectedly overcome," said Mr. Hayden. "The combination of three adjacent estates totaling 100 acres, generously donated by Charles W. Ryder, Harry M. Aldrich and John E. A. Muliken, Lexington citizens, solved the most serious problem of securing land, and its location within a five minutes' walk from transportation lines, eliminated another difficulty which caused so much inconvenience in the 1915 Lexington pageant, commemorating the centennial of peace with England."

A vast amount of grading, re-leveling and filling must be done before the grounds will begin to assume the shape of the sweeping stretches of green, flowering gardens and forest land required for proper presentation of the stirring scenes of the days of '75.

"My task," commented Mr. White, "combines the work of civil engineer, draftsman and landscapist for I must take a broken, disheveled patch of 100 scrubby acres, and from rough contour maps gradually work out with pencil and rule, detailed changes in line and grade involving the removal of a thousand cubic yards of earth. The present paper arrangement of the pageant grounds was suggested from previous knowledge which I acquired in planning the setting for Percy MacKaye's 'The Sanctuary,' a bird masque at the Lake Placid Club, Adirondacks, in 1914. With Mr. Hayden's previous experience in presenting pageants, we have developed several novel ideas in stage arrangement and lighting effects that should greatly enhance the realism of the dramatic scenes to be enacted under the night skies."

**Scheme for Illumination**

"The General Electric Company has allowed us the services of D. S. Cogan, lighting expert. He has worked out an ingenious scheme, whereby the greensward, stage, right and left backgrounds will be equipped with separate lighting systems. Any portion of the entire 100 acres therefore will be subject to every gradation of light. Long vistas are to be cut through the woodland in the background and advancing troops 1500 feet away from the stage will be traced along the way by check lights flashing the exact location in daylight clearness."

The book of the pageant and musical score may not be announced for another year, according to Mr. Hayden. They are now in the making and will be subject to constant revision as the setting is altered and plans changed. The Breck-Robinson Nursery of Lexington will do the tree-planting and carpet the seven-acre stage with lawn sod.

With the community of Lexington organizing in support of the pageant, the historical presentation in 1925 is said to promise an event of national importance and attraction. The subject-matter itself furnishes material ripe in dramatic possibilities—its appeal is nation-wide and the combination of well-selected, carefully screened grounds with special illumination is expected to produce an ultra-modern pageant with little evidence of its primitive antecedent, the mystery play of medieval times.

The Lexington pageant aims to maintain the tradition of the mystery in a disregard of the classical unities, time, place and action. Unity of idea is the prime essential in this pageant and the events of 1775 in and about the little colonial village

of Lexington provide a wealth of dramatic incident around which the pageant and the entire sequentennial observance of 1925 will center.

The financial support given the enterprise by the business men of Lexington has been observed as a distant reminder of Old World days, when, after the mystery play had changed from the church and its religious subject matter to the town guilds and their depiction of every-day life, each medieval town presented its own plays peculiar to the community's historical background. So will it be when Lexington stages the stirring scenes identified with the early history of the community.

In 1925 a pageant association will be formed from the old 1915 pageant association, under whose direction the preliminary work is being carried on. Some 110 business men of Lexington have pledged the sum of \$11,000 for an available fund, to insure against cessation of work. The officers of the old pageant association, all of Lexington, are: J. Willard Hayden, Jr., president; Waldo F. Glidden, vice-president; Edwin P. Worthen, treasurer; Daniel P. Lewis, secretary.

## Musical News and Reviews

## Philadelphia Music Affairs

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Harvard Glee Club came on a night that claimed the attention of concertgoers for three other performances, but they had an audience approximating 2000 persons at the Academy of Music. The 53 singers led by the admirable Dr. Davidson with organ and piano supporting were circumspect and decorous, in the view of many who recalled the bibulous incident of "Here's to Johnny Harvard," or the militant verve of "Mulligan's Musketeers." Gone were the broad, low comedy effects, the saccharine ballads of sentiment that used to be staples of college glee club programs. Bach, Palestrina, Pergolesi, Franck and Brahms supplanted the chaff and the froth of yore.

Of course, Dr. Davidson and his singers labor under the disadvantageous necessity of building their chorus over with each season. Moreover, the voices of tenors and basses of 17 to 22 or so have not the power nor the timbre of those of a stabilized maturity. But these fallow singers had many qualities in their performance that might have been exemplary to older singers long associated. They sang with a cheerful and responsive willingness that showed implicit faith in the conductor. They never became explosive, and their sforzando was not spasmodic, as is often the case with amateur vocalists. Gradually tapered off to pianissimo, and a crescendo swelled in volume with the alignment carefully preserved. The refining hand of the trainer has found a reflected intelligence to answer and sustain his diligent effort.

The Mendelssohn Club of mixed voices, led by N. Lindsay Norden, had Elizabeth Bonner, contralto, for a soloist. This new and promising singer is a pupil of Herbert Witherston, who has expressed a high opinion of her abilities. She does not sing to show off; her sincerity is patent. She filled a large auditorium with apparent ease, and gave the impression of a considerable reserve of power behind the plentiful tones emitted—tones that are never "white" or pinched or muffled. The chorus gave a good account of itself and by inference of its winter devotion to drill, in a program that held three excellent works of local origin—H. Alexander Matheson's "Three Women," Zeckwer's "The Bull Pup," Dauty's "Winter."

Cecilia Bonawitz, violinist, and her brother, Karl Bonawitz, pianist, appeared in recital. Miss Bonawitz revealing somewhat angular elbowing along with nimble fingering, and a convincing musical mettle with a platform presence of winsomeness. Mr. Bonawitz displayed at the keyboard the utmost sang-froid and a technique as sure of itself as the mechanism of a pianola.

Modern Greek songs sung in the Greek tongue are a sufficient rarity on an American concert program to invite brief comment. Ulysses Lappas, tenor, of the Chicago Opera Association, included three in his recital. They were: "Lismono" ("Forget") by N. Lambelot, "Exomologisis" ("Confession") by Samaras, and "Philomeni" ("The Kissed") by Sakellariades. The first two were imitative of the western manner, in their obvious melodic pattern they were scarcely distinguishable from hundreds of popular lyrics of the drawing-room or the music club. But the third was different. With a poignant and wistful minor cadence, one almost might imagine it among the plaintive numbers sung in a Corinthian vineyard or by a lone shepherd on the Attic hills. It had the racial tang and flavor. The text would not be difficult for a gifted amateur to acquire, and those who like to diversify their programs and demonstrate their versatility by incursions into various European tongues might easily do worse than make the acquaintance of this attractive little ballad.

A few years ago Mrs. Raymond Duncan, a native of one of the Greek Isles of the Aegean, was kind enough to sing for your correspondent some of the traditional ancient airs of the Greeks, in which considerable dependence was placed on quarter-tones that made an accompaniment with the conventional piano impossible, though with the help it would be feasible. These modern songs, however, are built on the received western interval.

## The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 21. IN CONNECTION with the soldier bonus question, it is being reported here that quite a few of the World War veterans and their leaders are greatly disappointed that the hallmarks of the American Expeditionary Force is not the same kind of passport to political preferment that the Grand Army of Republic was after the Civil War. Thus you will hear they are finding the Republic is not minded to hand over high offices in town, county, state and nation to men whose principal claim to political honors is gallant war service. In various parts of the country, it appears, service men are experiencing rough sledding in politics. It seems not to be easy, merely on American Expeditionary Force records, to secure nominations, and in more than one instance service men put up for office have been defeated by non-service men.

There was, of course, a vastly different story to tell after the war of the secession. For decades the Grand Army of the Republic ruled the political roost of the United States. A hero of Bull Run would be almost sure of election as county sheriff or town marshal, and captains, majors, and colonels seldom aspired in vain to higher honors at the hands of either party. Governors and United States Senators in the '70s and '80s were in a vast majority of cases men with Civil War laurels of higher or lower degree, while from General Grant onward the Republican Party, until Mr. McKinley's time, nominated for the presidency only Union soldiers, with the single exception of James G. Blaine, who was beaten. Many American Expeditionary Force men feel the glory of World War service, compared to Civil War records, is dimmed by the fact that so many of the American troops in France consisted of drafted men.

Franklin Pierce Adams, "F. P. A." (of columnist celebrity), would probably get his mail badly mixed if he lived in Washington instead of New



Out-of-Doors Theater Now in Process of Construction, to Be Used in June, 1925, for the Second Presentation of the Pageant Commemorating the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington

York, and they do not even employ Debussy's whole-tone idiom or the Scottish pentatonic scale. So that there is no obstacle except that of the unaccustomed tongue in the way of using them classically.

F. L. W.

## The Jones Furniture Collection

LONDON, April 4 (Special Correspondence)—Londoners are so rich in possessions that they are liable to forget many of their finest works of art. How many of them have remembered the magnificent Jones collection of furniture, since hearing eight years ago that it was conducted to a place of safety during the war? The reopening of a gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum devoted to this most important collection of French-Louis furniture, ceramics, textiles and pictures, gives the opportunity to its beauties. Mr. John Jones, tailor, collected these treasures between 1865 and 1882 at a time when English furniture was despised and only that from France was fashionable. But it must be noticed that this is essentially a "collection" of distinguished specimens, not chosen primarily to form the furniture of a house. In this respect it differs from the collections of Sir Richard Wallace and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. When in 1882 the Jones collection became the property of the nation, it was valued at £250,000, but today a similar store of the art of this period could not be got together for four times that sum.

## BAVARIANS WILL ASSIST VISITORS AT OBERAMMERGAU

MUNICH, Bavaria, April 21 (By The Associated Press)—The Bavarian Government, in a communication to the Associated Press today, states for the benefit of intending American visitors to the Passion Play at Oberammergau and the trade fair at Munich that formalities are being simplified as far as possible.

The Bavarian Government has requested the Berlin foreign office to authorize German passport offices abroad to issue gratis foreign passports for Bavaria. Visitors will be required to report to the local police in Bavaria within 24 hours of their arrival, in order to obtain permits to stay.

## KANSAS COLLECTS STATE NEWSPAPERS

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The largest newspaper collection in the world, composed of 59,000 bound volumes, is the property of the State Historical Society and kept in the society's library in Memorial Hall here. A new director, just named by William Bacon in charge of the newspaper section, shows that there are 611 publications in the State and that all are being received by the society. Included in the collection are 23,000 volumes of newspapers published outside of the State, containing the history of Kansas and the United States for the last 50 years.

The list of Kansas publications which come from each of the 105 counties in the State includes the following number of papers of different classifications: 57 dailies, 474 weeklies, one tri-weekly, seven semi-weeklies, one bi-weekly, 53 monthlies, 13 semi-monthlies, one bi-monthly, and one quarterly.

## NAMES SUBMITTED FOR FARM LOAN BODY

WASHINGTON, April 21—The names of Richard S. Whaley of Charleston, S. C., and James Young of Kaufman, Tex., both Democratic members of the last Congress, have been submitted to President Harding as possible appointees to the Farm Loan Board to succeed Asbury F. Lever, who resigned several days ago to return to private business. The vacancy under the law must be filled by a Democrat.

C. Bascom Sloop (R), Representative from Virginia, called at the White House today to urge the appointment of Mr. Whaley.

## THEATRICAL

## NEW YORK

MOROSCO THEATRE  
Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE BAT  
Keeps Standees on Tips of Their Toes

KNICKERBOCKER  
Heavy 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Bulldog Drummond"  
A Real Melodrama with A. E. MATTHEWS

## Theodore N. Vail's Library to Be Sold

NEW YORK, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The large private library of Theodore N. Vail, New York, is on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries and scheduled for sale during the week beginning May 2.

The library consists of upward of 1350 items. Among them is a number in large variety of choice bookplates by Alken, Cruikshank, and Rowland Thackeray. There is also an extensive collection of the works of Dickens and Thackeray, the former with manuscripts and original drawings. Robert Burns is represented in the well-known "Kilmarnock" edition and Milton with a rare copy of "Paradise Regained." Added to these is a large

number of autograph letters and relics of George Washington, including a complete set of the "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," with his autograph and bookplate in each volume. "The Life of George Washington," by Jared Sparks, is illustrated with more than 300 portraits, of which 123 are accompanied by autographs, laid below the pictures. Portraits of Washington, Sir William Pepperell, William Schuyler, and Benjamin Franklin are included.

A letter written by Washington when he was quite a lad and engraved in the profession of surveying, gives an intimate insight into his early mental processes. It is addressed: "Rev'd Sir, through such weather and such roads as we had to encounter; these last for 20 or 30 miles from hence are almost impassable for Carriages; not so much from the Mountainous Country (but this in fact is

very rugged) as from Trees that have fallen across the road, and rendered the ways intolerable. . . . Had we not succeeded in getting a tent or marquee from Winchester we should have been in a most miserable condition here." Washington continues with directions for reaching the Springs, recommending certain stopping places and giving the distances apart.

Another interesting item is a copy of "Elliot's Indian Bible," with its Indian title tooled on crushed levant morocco, quarto size. This copy of the Bible in the Indian tongue belonged to the Rev. Samson Occum, an Indian preacher of New England, and bears his autograph inscription twice repeated on the blank leaves at the end of the volume, and is dated with his autograph, "Sept. 27. A. D. 1784." Occum began his ministry among his fellow Indians about this time and it is evident that he made use of this Bible in his labors. Another inscription in the book, in a contemporary hand, reads: "Purchased of the Rev'd Samson Occum, by Thomas Shaw Esq., of New London and presented by him to Yale College Library, A. O. 1790."

What is said to be the first book written and printed with the name "New England" on its title page is, "A Description of New England; or the Observations and Discoveries of Captain John Smith, in the North of America, in the year of Our Lord, 1614." New England had been called, up to this time, North Virginia. This venerable history also contains an interesting account and description of Captain Smith's adventures with his six ships and the results of engagements he had with certain French men-of-war.

The library also contains some excellent and valuable Thackerays; notably a rare copy of "The Snob," bound in crushed crimson levant morocco, gilt back, gilt edges and printed by Sangorski and Sutcliffe in Cambridge about 1829. Other Thackeray items include, "The Paris Sketch Book," "The Corsair," "An Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank," the last named containing 17 full page plates and 39 woodcuts in the text by the etched artist. A fine copy of the first issue of the first edition is shown of "Vanity Fair." This item contains illustrations on steel and wood by the author, bound in its original yellow wrappers and is uncut.

## KINDERGARTEN UNION TO MEET IN LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 24-29

City Where Movement Had Its Inception in America Will Be Host to Leaders in Child Education

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12—(By Mail)—The city, where a handful of determined women 35 years ago raised money by begging, borrowing and emulating Queen Isabel in pawn-ing their valuables to carry out their ideals; where these women established the first normal school in America for kindergarten teachers, will be the host, April 24 to 29, to the representatives of the 50,000 kindergarten teachers now comprising the International Kindergarten Union.

It was in Louisville in 1837 that Mrs. J. B. Clark, the first president of the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association, pawned a valuable fur coat to provide money for the establishment of the normal school, and Miss Patty S. Hill, now head of the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, was the first pupil. Associated in the kindergarten move with Mrs. Clark were Mrs. Frank Hartwell, Mrs. E. F. Trabue and a number of other women who today are members of the Louisville Kindergarten Alumnae Club, which organization with a number of others presented the invitation to the International Union to meet this year in Louisville.

In its inception, the kindergarten normal school drew students from every state in the union, many of them returning home to inaugurate the kindergarten movement in their home state and yet today Kentucky is the twenty-sixth State in the number of children of kindergarten age attending kindergartens, the total being 3663 children in classes established in five cities of the State.

**First Kindergarten Opened**  
The first kindergarten was established the same year as the normal school to provide some place to shield the little children of the slums from the evil influences of the street and was opened in the building now occupied by the Gospel Mission and until then the palatial home of the Newcombs, pioneers of Louisville. Miss Anna E. Ryan was appointed in charge of both kindergarten and normal school, which place she held until her death in 1901.

Miss Hill, upon graduation, continued as a teacher and later was appointed superintendent of kindergartens, but still the kindergartens were unrecognized by the Louisville school trustees and subsisted only on donations of money from those who had education at heart.

The official history of the kindergarten movement as compiled by the

Louisville Alumnae Club states that in 1894 the class in the normal school included young women from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee and New Mexico and a missionary from China.

So wide was the scope of the normal school that educators from the leading colleges and universities of America visited Louisville to study the method of preparing the teachers.

Not until March, 1903, did the public schools recognize the kindergartens as an integral part of the school system and then the Board of Education took over seven of the kindergartens when it appeared that the financial burden had become so great the original founders could not continue the work.

Quoting the alumnae club's history: "In March, 1903, the Board of Education took charge of seven of the free kindergartens previously supported by public subscriptions and opened two new kindergartens in public school buildings. The expense of these nine was borne by the city."

Today there are 2600 children in the 37 kindergartens in the city, and about 1165 children scattered in the other four cities having kindergartens, they being Lexington, Frankfort, Henderson and Owensboro.

## Towns Need to Be Shown

In inviting the convention of kindergartens to Louisville, the Alumnae Club pointed out the need of educating the people of the State to the need for more kindergartens, especially in the smaller towns.

And it will be one of the outstanding works of the convention to lay plans for a two-year educational campaign with the aim in view of submitting them to the 1924 General Assembly providing for the establishment of kindergartens in every community.

Whereas mothers or guardians of at least 25 children of kindergarten age petition the state for such an institution.

That the convention will bring some

of the widest known educators in the world to Louisville is stated by Miss Susan Club, a member of the Alumnae Club's convention committee, which is headed by Miss Allene Seaton.

Two delegates, one from England and the other from Hawaii, have been added to the speakers' program. They are Miss Kathlene Edwards of London, founder of the nursery school movement in England, and Miss Frances Lawrence of Honolulu.

Miss Julia Wade Abbott, national director of kindergartens for the Bureau of Education of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, an international leader in kindergarten work, also is on the program. Miss Abbott will speak on "Child Life in Hawaii" for the benefit of the Hawaiian delegates, she having been a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Conference from the United States and while abroad studied the Hawaiian child-life.

## FILIPINO PEOPLE ASK FOR RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE

MANILA, April 21—The independent commission today had set forth its differences over its instructions to the independence mission to the United States by instructing the mission to work for immediate independence of the Philippine people. Manuel Quezon has withdrawn his resignation and will accompany the mission.

The resolution containing the mission's instructions follows: "Whereas, it is the unanimous desire of the Filipino people immediately to obtain recognition of immediate, absolute, and complete independence of the Philippines; therefore:

"Be it resolved, That the Filipino Mission should work for the immediate restoration of the Filipino Republic, founded on the enduring basic customs of democracy and liberty, and enjoying all the rights and prerogatives of a complete and absolute sovereignty."

It was announced the mission will start to the United States on April 30.

## SYMPHONY HALL

POPS  
Opening Night, Monday, May 1

Orchestra of 75 Symphony Players  
LEONID JACOBSON, Conductor  
Popular Programs—Refreshments  
Ticket Sale Opens Mon., April 24  
\$1.00, 75c, 50c. Admission 25c (No tax)

## Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons

will write for The Christian Science Monitor a series of articles on conditions as he finds them in Constantinople, Sofia, Bucharest, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Warsaw, Prague, Berlin—cities where news of prime importance is to be had.

Dr. Gibbons was correspondent for the New York Herald in the Near East and elsewhere in Europe from 1908 to 1916 and from 1916 to 1921 he contributed regular articles on international politics to the Century Magazine. He covered the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Conference. He has been honored by many learned societies and academic institutions. His writings have a background of wide study and much experience and set forth reasonable conclusions based on fact. The places he will visit are known to him both in war and peace. His letters to The Christian Science Monitor will begin shortly.

**HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION NOW OPEN**  
Mechanics Building, Boston  
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.  
Everything for the Home  
Admission Including Personal Direction 55c  
CHESTER L. CAMPBELL



# Meritorious Arbor Day—Fifty Years of Forestry and Civic Betterment Achieved

April 22, the Anniversary of a Pioneer Step by Treeless Nebraska, Now An Invaluable Nation-Wide Observance

By WINTHROP PACKARD

ARBOR DAY is 50 years old this month. Its establishment was the happy thought of a pioneer settler on the bare plains of Nebraska, not far from the geographical center of the United States. J. Sterling Morton, later United States Secretary of Agriculture, proposed it. To the public-spirited citizens of that once almost treeless State is due the honor of initiating the movement which was later to cover the country and have influence on the farthest confines of the civilized world.

At an annual meeting of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture, held in the city of Lincoln in January, 1872, Mr. Morton introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted after some debate as to the name, some of those present being desirous of using the name "sylvan" instead of "arbor":

"Resolved, That Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1872, be, and the same is hereby, especially set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska, and the State Board of Agriculture hereby name it Arbor Day; and to urge upon the people of the State the vital importance of tree planting, hereby offer a special premium of \$100 to the agricultural society of that county in Nebraska which shall, upon that day, plant properly the largest number of trees; and a farm library of \$25 worth of books to that person who, on that day, shall plant properly, in Nebraska, the greatest number of trees."

The result was that more than 1,000,000 trees were planted in Nebraska on that first Arbor Day.

Fixed by Statute  
Three years later the day had attained such favor with the people that the Governor, by proclamation, set apart the third Wednesday of April as Arbor Day, and recommended that the people observe it as a day of tree planting. Annually thereafter other governors of the State followed this example, until at the session of the Legislature in 1885 an act was passed designating April 22 as the date of Arbor Day, and making it one of the legal holidays of the State.

Since the inauguration of Arbor Day in Nebraska the State has embodied many provisions concerning it in its public statutes. One of the most important of these is a section which reads as follows: "Trees shall be annually planted when practicable on each side of one-fourth of the streets in each city and village in the State of Nebraska, until all shall have shade trees along them not more than 20 feet apart." The State also provided for the payment of a bonus per acre for the planting of trees which would have a tendency to reforest the State, a provision which has already changed the once treeless regions to a well wooded country, from which lumber is now drawn for local purposes.

But the State Legislature did even more than that. It adopted a resolution that "Nebraska shall hereafter in a popular sense be known and referred to as the Tree Planters' State."

Idea Spread Rapidly  
An idea so appealing and so valuable as this spreads rapidly. In 1875 Kansas, also at the time largely a treeless State, adopted Arbor Day, as did also Tennessee, a State of abundant forests. In 1876 Minnesota followed, and within the next 20 years nearly every State in the Union had adopted Arbor Day in some form or other. Massachusetts, in which there is today great need of systematic reforestation, was slow to adopt Arbor Day, not making it a matter of legislative enactment until 1888.

While the object of Arbor Day, as originally instituted, was to assure the planting of trees in a large scale and for ornamental purposes in a region nearly destitute of trees, where the need of them for fuel and for shelter was strongly felt, its observance, which gradually spread all over the country, has become almost universally connected with the schools. The observance of this day is now welcomed with great joy and enthusiasm in most parts of the country where trees are most abundant. Nor is its value to be measured entirely by the number of trees planted at any given time. Its use comes more in the love for trees implanted in those engaged in its observance, in the knowledge of nature incidentally inculcated and in the after influence on life and character.

Care has been taken in Massachusetts that this influence on the life and character of young people should be especially fostered. By act of the Legislature Arbor Day and Bird Day are combined, and annually proclaimed by the Governor for the last Saturday in April. On the Friday before that the schools are especially urged to recognize the day with suitable exercises. During the last few years, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, an Arbor and Bird Day circular has been prepared by Edward Howe Forbush, chief of the Division of Ornithology, and Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, with the approval of Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education. This circular is sent to all the schools of the State. It contains an outdoor program of tree planting and other exercises as well as an indoor program suited to the occasion. Similar work is done by many other States.

Town Forests  
Whether or not all the credit should be given to Arbor Day and the impulse toward civic betterment which it has brought about, it is a fact that the whole great movement toward the conservation of our natural forests and their renewal where wasted and all plans looking toward the foresting of hitherto barren areas have come about since that date.

One important movement inaugu-

THE HUBBARD ELM

rated in Massachusetts through the Arbor Day influence is the plan for the planting of town forests. The idea of towns owning commercial forests is not new. There are such forests in Europe hundreds of years old. Cities and towns in practically every country in Europe own forests. These are profitable from a commercial point of view. Lands otherwise unfit for agriculture serve this purpose, some of them showing annual net profits of from \$4 to \$12 per acre. Fitchburg, Mass., has the honor of having established under a state law the first town forest in the United States. This forest was established Dec. 29, 1914, and has an aggregate area of 109 acres. The town of Walpole was the second in Massachusetts to take up this work, when a public-spirited citizen presented it with 50 acres near the official center of the town. The school children planted the first acre on Arbor Day in 1916 and in all 40 acres were planted in one year. This forest has also been made a bird preserve. Brookline, Mass., has a watershed of 350 acres which is known as its town forest. There thousands of acres have been planted and the area without doubt will some time become a source of income to the town through its trees.

Premiums Offered  
The town forest act of Massachusetts was passed by the Legislature with the direct end in view that town forests should be established throughout the State, thus making useful in a hundred different ways land that is today idle, unsightly and unproductive.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association offers as a premium to plant 5000 trees, or approximately five acres, tree of charge for any city or town which will legally establish a town forest of 100 acres or more in area during the calendar year 1922. The trees will be planted soon after the establishment of the forest as practicable, and it is understood that the city or town will put the land

in proper condition for planting and that it will agree to give the trees reasonable care and protection after they are planted.

Thus, in Massachusetts, as in practically every state in the Union, the great movement toward reforestation and the preservation of such forests as still exist goes steadily forward. There are multiple agencies all working toward that common end. They take different forms in different states, but they are all directly or indirectly the outcome of the great conservation movement which began with the initiation of Arbor Day in treeless Nebraska on April 10, 50 years ago.

## Bookshop on Wheels Faces Abandonment of Its Work

A FEW lines in newspaper advertising columns merely state that the Book Caravan is for sale. But inquiry at the Women's Education and Industrial Union in Boston brings out why it has become necessary to place New England's traveling bookshop on the market.

Circumstances which made it possible for the Union to keep the Caravan on the road for two seasons have so altered that unless some purchaser is found to take over the car and the project, the splendid work must cease. One has only to talk with any of the young women who have conducted

these tours through New England to realize how important it is that this work, so well begun, should continue. So interested are they in the carrying on of the Caravan's career that they offer their services, asking nothing in return but their actual expenses. A résumé of the journeys will explain their sentiment.

In the summer of 1920 the Caravan set forth on its maiden adventure. It was an attractive gray and orange vehicle, with awnings which let down, making a shady cover for the tables on which the various books were exhibited; camp chairs were placed by its side for the convenience of the reader or the browser in this open-air shop. On its display shelves and stowed away in cubbies were some 1000 volumes. Leather straps kept the books so perfectly in place that the jarring of the car did not in the least mar them. There was a definite schedule as to routes and during the whole season with but one exception the car arrived on schedule time at every point. On all its jaunts it was of special interest to motorists, who were amazed to see girls handling so heavy a vehicle.

Books Most in Demand  
The selection of the stock for the first year was considerable of an ex-

periment, and when the season was over the kind of books that had been most in demand proved to be a surprise. For it had been anticipated, because of the scheduled visits to the many tourist resorts, that the call would be heavy for "summer reading." Yet the record of sales showed this to have been a mistaken judgment.

"The Education of Henry Adams," Lord Grey's essay, "Recreation," "The Life of John Marshall" (costing \$20, if you please), and books on the Einstein theory sold in large numbers, as did the older novels of George Meredith, William Dean Howells and Thomas Hardy. It was a gratifying thing, too, that rarely were the caravans asked for any volume which they were not carrying, even when the choice happened to fall on a romantic novel of two decades ago.

One night, just at dusk, the Caravan stopped on a Maine roadway, near a little cabin. The sole occupant was a woman of the type which novelists call "drab." She was shyly interested in the Caravan, letting her eyes take in all the artistic touches of its interior: the orange silk cushions, the really beautiful china cushions, the arts and crafts hanging vase filled with roadside blossoms. There was one book which she would like so much to own; the book was "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

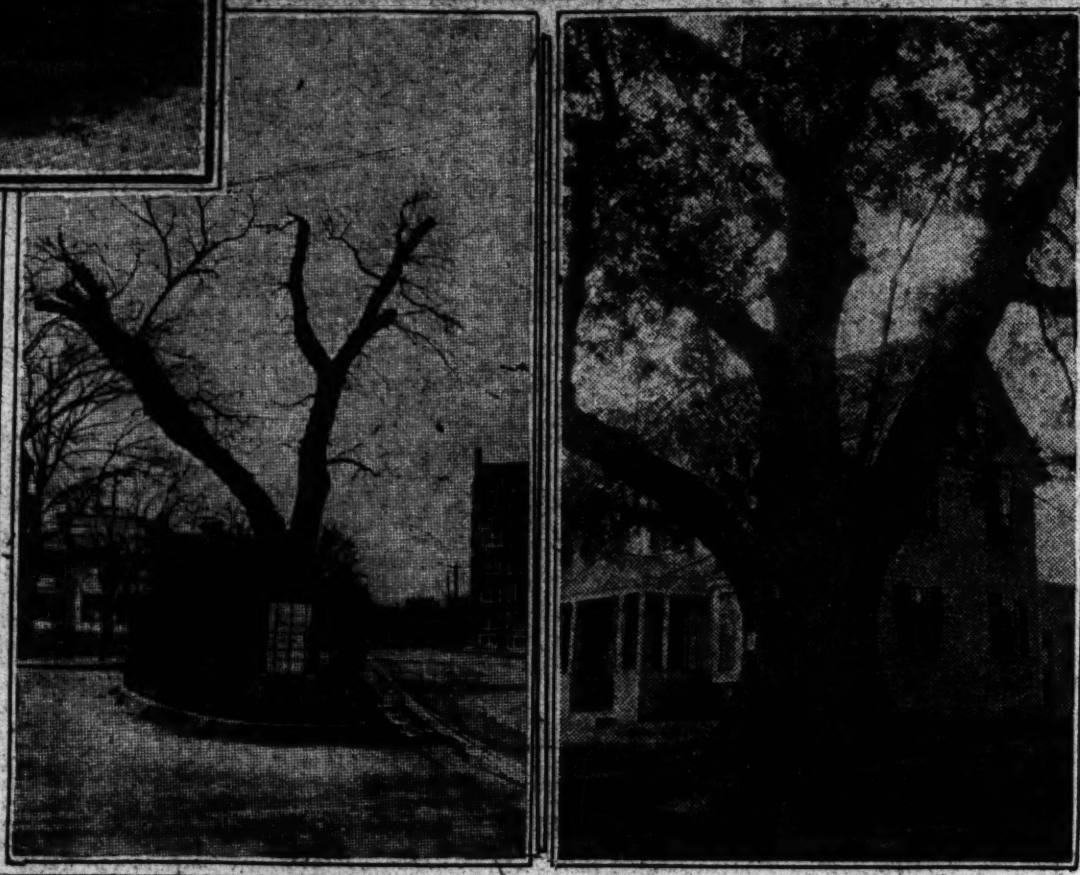
Aim of Project

The principal idea back of the Union's project was the desire to form habits of reading in remote places and to establish a connection between those places and the publishers of books. And the second season proved this had been accomplished. Several other interesting things came to light during the second season. For from booksellers this new and heretofore undeveloped field of bookselling attracted much attention and favorable comment. It proved that the car was not merely a novelty. Rather was it an institution, carrying its wares each year to isolated localities and to people who otherwise would be inaccessible to the bookseller. Publishers, too, were convinced that this was an excellent method of advertising their stock. This unusual system of selling stimulated many sales, which otherwise would not have been made, thus benefiting the publishers directly. Nor was the author without attention, for in the visits to the resorts and for that matter in several instances in tucked-away localities where you would least expect to find celebrities—authors and artists came to the car, autographed their works, read selections to the Caravan's visitors, or entertained the listeners with incidents pertaining to the making of their pictures or their stories.

Help to Libraries  
One of the important features of the car's work last season was the help given to libraries and librarians in



THE APPLE TREE AT MARSHFIELD HILLS



THE WASHINGTON ELM AT CAMBRIDGE

THE BERMAN OAK

Four Historic Trees of Massachusetts

Reproduced from illustrations in "The Historic Trees of Massachusetts," by James Raymond Simmons, published by Marshall Jones Company

small towns. In one the book committee spent nearly the entire day on the car, selecting \$100 worth of books for the village library. In the industrial town of Barre, Vt., the mayor, who was a library trustee, visited the traveling shop almost immediately on its arrival. Later all the librarians came, and classes of children were brought by teachers. While in the picturesque little village of Wiscasset (and he who has ever been fortunate enough to have visited this Maine town will not approvingly at the adjective used), they had been talking for years of starting a library. Talking of it only. Then along came the Caravan, a halt and a camp on the Village Green, everybody grew enthusiastic, and as a direct result the library was opened last autumn. One of the visitors to the book car on its 1921 journey was the Commissioner of Education from Sweden, who went carefully over the project and decided that it offered a most feasible plan for rural extension work in his country.

### The Work With Children

The work with the children was, of course, a distinctive success all along the route. They loved it. A youngster down Cape Cod way who had seen the Caravan in 1920 came last summer with a box of coppers, earned by selling the forget-me-nots which carpet the ground. He purchased a 70-cent book and then timidly inquired if there were any cheaper books. Upon being assured there were he went away for another boy, who with no reluctance counted out 40 pennies and carried off his treasure. Sometimes the eager desire of the children for some particular book, which cost much more than their little purses held, gave an opportunity to the sellers to do some missionary work. One diminutive lad inquired if they would be coming back that way, "sayn 'bout three weeks," when he thought he could buy his book though he was entirely out of funds at the moment. By way of vouching for his financial integrity he explained that his mother had agreed to give him 5 cents every day he received 100 in arithmetic, which he was "making up," under the tutelage of an older sister.

And the children are waiting for another summer to bring to them again the Book Caravan. And it is for them, most of all, that the caravans are concerned when faced with the possibility of not seeing them another season, carrying many a delightful volume. Children who were unable to buy would spend hours in the car or in its shade. Today, with such books as "Dr. Doolittle," "The Mutineers," "The Great Quest," "Peggy and Her Blue Frock," and "Ruthie," awaiting the boys and girls, it is not a pity that it should not be faring forth.

## The Messenger Boy Forgets His Message

AS I came out of the South Terminal Station in Boston I saw with wonder an unwonted number of policemen. They were not arresting anybody. They were not on parade. They presented to the eye of an emerging suburbanite somewhat the aspect of policemen who had met at a garden party and were pleasantly surprised to see each other, but this garden party effect was equally incongruous with the time of day, which was too early for such functions, the time of the year, which was quite unsuitable to them, the social habit of the police, and the neighborhood of the railroad station.

There were also a good many people who were neither going into the station nor coming out of it—men, women, and children whose free movement about the world had been suspended, and who remained, as it were, glued to the spot by anticipation. One might have argued an adhesive quality in the pavement, for I noticed suburbanites coming out of the station under full speed who immediately slowed up and presently stopped. Evidently something out of the common was about to happen. A messenger boy, whose message, if he bore one, also waited the event, seemed to promise intelligence, and I asked him why the police force had mobilized.

### The Messenger Boy Obliges

"Movie stars comin' on the train to open a new the-a-ter in puseon," said the messenger boy obligingly. He may have been surprised at my ignorance, but the characteristic worldliness of his kind concealed it.

Like all good suburbanites I had

read my morning paper. I knew, but I had forgotten, and the information conveyed by my little friend recalled a paragraph that completed his explanation. A new picture palace was to be opened; several stars of the silent drama, those real men and women whose animated photographs undergo so many strange and vivid adventures, were coming to be present at the opening, and a crowd was gathering to see them arrive. But even such popularity as this has its limits. The majority of the suburbanites were proceeding diligently about their business, and this indifference kept the routine affairs of the city going on as usual, for if everybody had been equally keen to look at the movie stars everything would have stopped until the movie stars had been looked at. It was no doubt just as well that the number of astronomers was no greater. Yet I suspect that Shakespeare, under like circumstance, would have waited with the messenger boy, and perhaps jotted down on his tablets something like this:

A show that's free, of whatsoever kind, has much attraction for the human mind. Though duty calls to audit or to cobb, To see or not to see—Ah, there's the rub!

I know not who first said that a cat may look at a king, but the saying is old, and may plausibly have been inspired by the sight of a messenger boy, his message all forgot, in ancient Babylon, waiting on street corner to look at Tixia-Pleaser. The cat, I think, was imported into the proverb. To your normal cat, and all cats seem to be normal, Solomon in all his glory would be less interesting to look at than a rat hole, whereas to your normal human being anybody who has been sufficiently advertised is an object of interest. In ancient Babylon the advertisement, so far as we know, was by word of mouth, and the objects of interest must have been fewer than in the present age of newspapers. Something of this curiosity is in all of us, and is probably what Dr. Johnson had in thought when he said that "description only excites curiosity; seeing satisfies it."

### Dr. Johnson in a Taxi

An illustration comes to hand if you think with what celerity almost any reader of Boswell's bright and busy biography of Johnson would trot around the corner, if such a treat were possible, to catch a glimpse of the doctor as he went by in a taxi. I grant you that the curiosity seems trivial for one so great as Dr. Johnson in a hypothetical taxi, looking superficially very much like a good many others.

Its satisfaction by visual observation amounts to no more than an assurance—"seeing is believing," says another old saw—that the person we have read or heard about is sober reality and not imaginative fiction. But here, I dare say, our individual imaginations, for what they may be worth apiece, come helpfully into the business. There is the "inner eye" mentioned by the poet Wordsworth in describing his memory of a field of daffodils. My little friend, has also his little inner eye, with whose optical assistance he will occasionally see the movie stars, not only in person as they emerge honestly from the railway station, but also in the strange and vivid adventures of their so animated photographs.

Blessings on you, little lad. In your pleasure I am glad. Standing on this magic spot. With your message all forgot.

But this self-appointed reception committee is not composed exclusively of messenger boys. Adults predominate. Where they come from, and how they have the leisure at this time in the morning is a question for students of economic conditions. Why they come, and what they will take away, is also an interesting question whose answer would have to be a composite of many answers.

### A Pig in Main Street

Turn a pig—I mean no reflection on the movie stars, but am simply examining a phenomenon—turn a pig loose in the Main Street of an apparently deserted village, and presently there will be a little crowd looking at him with great interest. A Pig! A Pig! We have all seen a pig before, for I am speaking from experience, but never a pig in Main Street all by himself; and this makes him, as it were, a new kind of pig. We are intrigued to see how he will conduct himself in Main Street. And so, I suggest, it may be in the case of a celebrity coming out of a railway station. The player and the pig are both where one does not ordinarily see them. If we are interested, as the illustrated magazines show that many of us are, but not I, in what a celebrity eats for breakfast, the sight of a celebrity on two legs, or riding in a taxicab, like an ordinary mortal, becomes worth waiting for. And I agree with Dr. Johnson, but with reservations. Description dogs excite curiosity, and seeking satisfies it. But if description only excites curiosity for seeing to satisfy, we would all be kept most inconveniently on the run.

### The World as a Free Show

As for the attraction of a free show, which the celebrity becomes wherever he or she goes, and is recognized, that is something of a most respectable, and even awe-inspiring antiquity. The earliest interest that man ever took in the world about him was in discovering it as a free show. Seeing antedated speech and description. Adam in Genesis saw the animals first, and named them afterward. I recall, in an old book of sermons, the admiring astonishment of an honest preacher at the success with which Adam performed this interesting task—You and I, gentle reader, were looking at things with interest for quite a while before we began to understand the efforts of our kind parents to describe them to us, no easy matter, in his juvenile uniform and pressing preoccupation with movie stars, my little friend is as old as humanity and as young as day after tomorrow. He ought, of course, to be off delivering his message; but there he stands, his message all-forgot, nultum in parvo, for, in our various degrees, he represents an all-time phenomenon. Carlyle, perhaps, would have called him a hero-worshiper.



The Book Caravan



## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, April 23—Trading  
the New York curb this week

al attention because of the recent absorption of new stock, sold as high as 79, and after reacting 77 1/2, rallied 77 1/2. Electric Storage Battery moved up from 41 1/2 to 45 1/2.

Durant Motors made a new high, ranging from 38 to 38 1/2, and then shared the market with 14 1/2. Durant Motors, after reacting to 23 1/2, advanced to 24 1/2. Schultz Broad sold 99 to 100 1/4. Brooklyn City Railway was strong, selling at 8 1/4; followed by a reaction to 7 1/2.

Petroleum stocks were irregular, with some of those issues making substantial gains. Cities Service rose from 21 to 23, a new high for the year. Mexican Seaboard, after advancing to 14 1/2, dropped to 14 1/4. Salt Creek rose from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. Gulf of Mexico traded in 14 to 14 1/2. Kirby Petroleum developed a steady tone, and rallied from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Special importance was attached trading in Bon Alaska yesterday which 40,000 shares were traded from 85 cents to \$1 a share.

**INDUSTRIALS**

Sales		High	Low	Cl
18,Acme Coal .....	8 1/2	1 1/2	1	
200 Acme Packing.....	44	93	44	
200 Amal Leather.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	

1000 Celluloid Fr .....	109	109	109
5300 Columbia Emerald	.77	.75	.77
100 Conley Tin Foil ....	13	13	13
900 Continental Motors	8%	8%	8%

100	Denver R G 1st prd	8	8	8
200	Dort Motor	20	20	20
500	Durant Motors	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
4800	Durant Motors Ind	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
500	Eastman Kodak	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
40	Gillette Saf Razor	219	219	219
5800	Goldwyn Pictures	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

300 Heydon Chemical...	92	93	92
1600 Hudson Co pfd.....	19%	18%	19
300 Hudson & Man....	13%	13	13
100 Inter Rubber .....	8½	8½	8
1900 Jul Kayser w.l.....	31	30	30
1400 Libby McNeil .....	2%	2%	2
200 Lincoln Mot A.....	1%	1½	1

200 Mercer Motors	....	4	2%	4
300 Paakard Motor	...	10	10	10
315 Radio Corp com	...	4%	4%	4
3500 do pfd	.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3
1500 Reo Motor Truck	..	25	24 1/2	25
2100 Republic Tire	.....	.73	.70	.70
5900 South Coal & Iron	.98	.90	.98	

200 Standard Mot .....	5%	5%	5
3500 Todd Shipyards .....	73	72%	73
7800 U S Lt & Heat .....	1 1/2	1%	1
200 do pf .....	1 1/2	1%	1 1/2
1000 U S Steamship .....	11	41	11
800 Un Retail Candy .....	5%	4%	5
100 Van Raalte Co .....	56%	56%	56
400 Wayne Coal .....	1%	1%	1
200 West End Chem .....	78	78	78
500 Bklyn City Ry .....	7%	7%	7

1000 El Star Bat .....	44	43½	44
200 Kirby Lumber ....	50	45	50
400 Mercer Motor cts. .	23	27	
100 Shulte .....	33	23	33
2000 Spicer Mfg .....	15	14	15
200 Sterling Products..	44½	44	44
200 U S Hoffman .....	22½	21½	21
OILS			
1600 Anglo-Am Oil .....	20½	20½	20½
10 Buckeye Pipe Line.	98	98	98

10 Galena Signal Oil..	52	52	52
200 Imperial Oil Can..	105	104	104
30 Illinois Pipe Line..	183	183	183
30 Ohio Oil	212	212	212

10 Prairie Oil & Gas.....	605	605	605
500 S O of Ind.....	96%	95%	96
60 S O of N-Y.....	398	398	398
70 Vacuum Oil.....	412	405	405
200 Allen Oil.....	.46	.44	.46
2000 Arkansas Nat Gas.....	12%	12	12
50 Boone Oil.....	16	15	15

4800 Borden Oil	72	75	77
4800 Boston Wyoming	77	78	77
\$100 Carib Syndicate	5%	5 1/2	5 1/2
400 Cities Svc "B" ctfis. 23%	23%	23	23
100 Co pfd.	66	66	66
500 Cosden & Co pfd.	4%	4 1/4	4
\$300 Engineers Pet	59	54	53
300 Federal Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
\$2600 Fensland Oil	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
400 Gilliland Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
\$2200 Glenrock Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
\$2600 Hudson Oil	36	33	33
\$100 International Pet	17 1/2	17	17 1/2

700	Keystone Ranger...	.85	.63	.65
3200	Kirby Pet .....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
6500	Livingston Pet ....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
7400	Lyons Pet .....	.96	.94	.95
300	Maracaibo Oil .....	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
5400	Marland Oil of Mex	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4
5000	Meridan Oil .....	9	9	9
400	Merritt Oil .....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

500 Mexican Oil .....	4%	4%	4%
3600 Mexican Seaboard .....	45%	41%	41%
200 Midwest Texas Oil .....	3	3	3
500 Mountain Prod ....	14%	13%	14%
8700 Mutual Oil .....	7%	7%	7%
180 National Oil .....	.75	.75	.75
200 New York Oil .....	18	18%	18%
9000 Noble Oil .....	24	23	23
800 North Am Oil & Ref .....	2	1%	2
5200 Omar Oil .....	2	1%	1%
1200 Oxy .....	1	1	1

100 Fennok Oil .....	5	5	5
500 Premier Refining...	2%	2%	2%
4000 Red Banks Oil.....	30	20	30
500 Ryan Consolidated.	6%	6%	6%
1200 Salt Creek .....	14%	14%	14%
700 Sapulpa Ref .....	3%	3%	3%
300 Simms Pet .....	11%	11	11%
100 Skelly Oil .....	6%	6%	6%
100 South Ref. & Ref.	3%	3%	3%

7000 Crown Pet & Rex.....	2 7/8	2 7/8	2 7/8
7000 Texon Oil & Land.....	.63	.60	.62
300 Tidal Osage.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
100 Victoria Oil.....	.65	.65	.65
400 Wilcox Oil.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
1000 "T" Oil & Gas.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
1000 Aral Roy.....	6	6	6
800 Columbia Pet.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
500 Cons Roy.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

**MINING**

300 Alaska-Brit Col Met	3%	3%	3%
100 Anglo-Am Corp S A	21%	21%	21%
000 Big Ledge	.21	.21	.21
200 Niplasing	6%	6%	6%
400 Rex Consolidated	.10	.09	.10
000 Rochester Silver	.20	.19	.19
800 South Am P & G	5	4%	4%
000 Stand Silv-Lead	16	16	16

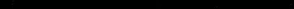
600 Stewar Mining	14	13	14
600 Tech Hughes	57	54	57
600 Tonopah Divide	83	81	82
200 Tuolumne Copper	70	70	70
600 Unity Gold	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
700 United Eastern	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
600 West End Cons	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

900 Yukon Gold .....	1%	1%	1%
700 Boston & Mont Dev.	.20	.18	.18
100 do Con .....	.80	.77	.77
100 Canada Cop .....	.53	.50	.53
300 Candelaria Min ...	.38	.32	.33
100 Cons Copper .....	1%	1%	1%
300 Cortez Silver .....	.94	.91	.94

000 Cressor Gold .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
000 Eureka Croesus ....	.36	.28	.29
000 Goldfield Consoll ....	.10	.09	.10
000 G'field Florence ..	.27	.24	.26
000 Gold Zone Div Min..	.14	.14	.14
000 Harmill Div Min .....	.12	.12	.12
000 Hecla Mining .....	6 1/2	6	6 1/2

000 Hol Ged Mines...	94	94	94
000 Howe Sound Co...	34	34	34
000 Indep Lead Mines...	34	32	32
000 Jerome Verde Div...	34	34	34
000 Kerr Lake .....	4	4	4
000 McNamara M & M...	11	11	11
000 Magma Copper ....	24	24	24

	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4
00 Motherode Clt ....	57	50	50
00 National Tin .....	38	37	38
00 Nevada Ophir .....	03	02	03
00 Nevada Sil Horn...			



NEW YORK CURB			
999 Alpha	.....	.57	.57 .57
11292 Hon Ale	.....	1.00	.90 1.00
5999 Cons Arizona	.....	.10	.08 .10
1088 Emma Silver	.....	.01	.03 .03
2090 Mornington	.....	.12	.12 .12
1000 Silver Dale	.....	.12	.12 .12
2000 Silver Pick	.....	.17	.14 .17

NEW YORK, April 23.—Trading on the New York curb this week was

3000 Volcano		30	40	49
<b>BONDS</b>				
Sales (in 1000s)				
15	do City	87	93	87
6	Aluminum 7s 45	102%	102%	102%
6	Am Cotton Oil Co	98%	98%	98%
6	Am L & Trac Co	108%	108%	108%
6	Am L & Trac Co	101%	101%	101%
6	Am Cop Co	100	99%	99%
1	Anglo-Am Oil 7s	102%	102%	102%
1	Armour & Co 7s	104%	104%	104%
6	Atchafalpa 7s	103%	103%	103%
6	Beth Steel 7s	103%	103%	103%
12	do 35	102%	102%	102%
2	Colum Grapho 8s	44%	44%	44%
6	Col Exp Am 8s	35	34%	34%
21	Col 7s	100%	100%	100%
14	Dom Gas & Fuel 6s	101	100%	101
11	Goodrich Tire 7s	100	99%	99%
13	Grand Trunk 6s	100	100	100
13	Grain Elevator 7s	100	100	100
3	Helsins Co 7s	104%	104%	104%
1	Hood Rubber 7s	99	98	99
6	Humble Oil 7s	101%	101%	101%
1	Indus T 7s	99	98	99
10	do 35	85%	84	83%
2	Jul Kaiser 2s w.t.	101%	101%	101%
20	Laclede Gas 7s	99%	99%	99%
23	Mariand Ind 7s	97%	97%	97%
6	Metals & Co 7s	105	105	105
2	National Ace 7s	97%	97%	97%
2	Nat Leather 8s	100%	100%	100%
11	N Y N H & H 4s	99	99	99
1	North Am 7s	101%	101%	101%
1	Pub & Crst N 10s	100%	100%	100%

Special importance was attached to trading in Bon Alaska yesterday, in which 40,000 shares were traded in from 85 cents to \$1 a share.

**INDUSTRIES**

Sales	High	Low	Close
14Acme Coal.....	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
200Acme Packing.....	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
100Acme Packing.....	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4

10 Robert Gair 75.....	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4
1 Shawheen 78.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
1 Solvay & Co 38.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
1 Shawheen 80.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 N Y T & N 29.....	106	106	106
150 S O N Y T & N 71.....	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
9 S O N Y T & N 61.....	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
10 Swift & Co 75.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
1 Swift & Co 75.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
10 Swift Co 75.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4

5800 Celluloid Pr	100	109	109	1	Tidal Omega 7s	104	104	104
5300 Columbia Emerald	7	75	77	2	Tol Edison 7s	107	106	106 1/2
100 Conley Tin Foil	13	13	13	23	Un Oil Prod 8s	104	104	104
300 Continental Motors	8	8	8 1/4	34	34 Ward Sug 7s	100	100	100 1/2
100 Devere R Co	20	20	20	5	Western Elec 7s	100	100	100 1/2
200 Dorr Motor	20	20	20	2	Winchester 7 1/2s	121.014	101 1/4	101 1/4
500 Durant Motors	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1	C W N Ry 5s	98	98	98 1/2
4800 Durant Motors Ind	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	3	Chad Iron	97	97	97 1/2
500 Eastman Kodak	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	7	Con Cop cific	57	57	57
40 Gillette Safety Raz	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	7	Con Cop M	59	59	59
5800 Goldwyn Pictures	7 1/4	7 1/4	8	6	D & H 5 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
200 Heyden Chemical	92	92	92	36	Free Tex	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5000 Hudson Co pfd	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	47	Kans G & E	97	97	97 1/2
1000 Inland Petroleum	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	15	Kings Co	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
100 Inter Rubber	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	1	Lig West	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1900 Jul Kayser w.l.	31	30	30 1/2	1	N E O & F	96	96	96 1/2
400 Libby McNeill	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1	Norfolk Sd	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
1000 Lincoln A. Inc.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4	NH & NH Ts	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
200 Mack Motor	4	4	4					
300 Mercator Motor	10	10	10					
215 Radio Corp com	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4					
3500 do pfd	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4					
1000 Republic Truck	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2					
1000 Republic Tire	73	70	70					
5900 South Coal & Iron	90	90	90					

200 Standard Mot	...	5%	5%	5%	20 City Solesmo 6s	87	87	87
3500 Todd Shipyards	...	73	72 1/2	73	40 City of Elberfeld 5s	5%	5%	5%
200 U S L & B	...	11	11	11	10 French Govt 4s	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
200 do pt	...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 M & M 4s	22	22	22
1000 U S Steamship	...	11	11	11	20 N Y, N H & R 4s	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
300 Un Retail Candy	...	5 1/2	4 1/2	5	10 do 7s	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
2000 Wm Realco Co	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 Holland-Am Line 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
400 Wayne Coal	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	20 Pac Rf Med 6s	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
200 West End Chem	...	78	78	78	5 Mexico 3s	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
500 Bklyn City Ry	...	73	73 1/2	74				

BOSTON STOCKS		Last				
		Open	High	Low	Apr. 22	Apr. 21
1000 El Stor Bat .....	48	43 1/4	44			
100 Kibre Lomb .....	50	49				
400 Mercer Motor ctns .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2			
100 Shulte .....	33	33	33			
2000 Spicer Mfg .....	15	14	15			
200 Sterling Products .....	44 1/2	44 1/2				
200 U S Hoffman .....	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2			
OILS						
1600 Anglo-Am Oil .....	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4			
10 Buckeye Pipe Line .....	98	98	98			
Am Prod .....						
Am Sp Ref of .....	100	100	100			
Am Tel & Tel .....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2			
Am Tel & Tel .....	10	10	10			
Am Tel & Tel .....	105	105 1/2	105			

10 Galena Signal Oil.....	62	53	53	Anacosta.....	314	348	338	31	374
300 Imperial Oil Can.....	105	104	104	Ardenora Cons.....	394	394	394	39	394
30 Little Rock.....	133	133	133	Arlene.....	314	314	314	31	314
30 Ohio Oil.....	213	213	213	Atlas Tank.....	19	19	19	19	19
10 Prairie Oil & Gas.....	605	605	605	Boston Elev.....	88	88	79 1/2	87	88
50 S O of Ind.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Buck & Albany.....	108	108	108	108	108
50 S O of N.....	398	398	398	C&A.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
70 Vacuum Oil.....	412	406	406	B&M, s A 1 pt.....	35	35	35	35	35
20 Allen Oil.....	46	44	46	B&M, s C 1 pt.....	44	44	43	43	43
2000 Arkansas Nat Gas.....	12 1/2	12	12	Cal & Ariz.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2

4800 Boston Wyomine	77	78	77	Carson HUI	154	44	135	44	134
1600 Carib Syndicate	5	5	5	Cop Range	44	44	43	43	44
400 Cities Sav "B" cpts.	23	23	23	Davis Daly	73	95	73	95	73
100 Co pda	68	68	68	East Butte	113	113	113	113	113
500 Conoco	54	54	54	East Butte	113	113	113	113	113
8900 Engineers Pet	59	54	53	Eastern S-S	64	64	63	64	65
300 Federal Oil	14	14	14	Edison Elec	170	170	169	169	169
2600 Fensland Oil	143	133	133	R. Post Land	54	54	54	54	54
1000 G. & W.	14	14	14	Gen. Bldg	144	144	144	144	144
3200 Glenrock Oil	3	3	3	Gen. Bldg	144	144	144	144	144

2100 Hudson Oil .....	36	33	33	Gray Elec .....	164%	164%	163%	163%	160%
2100 International Pet.....	17%	17	17%	Gray & Davis.....	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
2000 Kalamazoo Ranger.....	66	63	63	O'Neil Tech.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3200 Kirby Pet .....	11%	11	11%	Oil Corp.....	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
3600 Livingston Pet .....	1%	1%	1%	Is Creek .....	110%	112%	111%	111%	111%
7400 Lyons Pet .....	96	94	95	Kerr Lake .....	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
3000 Maracaibo Oil .....	22%	22%	22%	Keweenaw .....	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
5000 Mexican Oil of Mex ..	3	3	3%	La Crosse .....	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
5000 Meridian Oil .....	9	9	9	Lake Corp .....	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
400 Merritt Oil .....	11%	11%	11%	Luby McNeill.....	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

500 Mexico Oil .....	4%	4%	4%	Maine Cent. ....	48	48	48	48
8000 American Seaboard .....	41%	41%	41%	Maine Con. ....	57	57	57	57
10000 Midwestern .....	14%	14%	14%	Manitoba .....	72	72	72	72
500 Mountain Prod. ....	14%	13%	14%	Main Gas Pct. ....	67%	67%	67	67
8700 Mutual Oil .....	7%	7%	7%	Mayflower O.C. ....	54	54	5	5
100 National Oil .....	75	75	75	Morgenthau .....	151	151	151	151
80000 New York .....	18%	18%	18%	Mt. Vernon .....	151	151	151	151
9000 Noble Oil .....	1%	1%	1%	Mich Min. ....	94	94	9	9%
900 North Am Oil & Ref. ....	2	1%	2	Miss Riv Pow. ....	21%	21%	21%	21%
8200 Omar Oil .....	2	1%	1%	Mohawk .....	38%	38%	38%	38

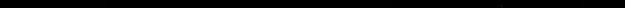
8000 Premier Jet.....	5%	5	5	New Corral C.....	18	10	18	18
8000 Red Banks Oil.....	2%	20	20	New River pit.....	75	75	75	75
4000 Ryer Consolidated.....	6%	6	6	Robinson.....	65	65	65	65
7000 Salt Creek.....	14%	14	14	N B Tel.....	115	115	115	115
2000 Sulphur Ref.....	1%	1	1	Rocky Mt.....	80	80	80	80
3000 Simms Pet.....	11%	11	11	No Butts.....	13	13	13	13
1000 Skelly Oil.....	6%	6	6	Oilway.....	3	3	3	3
1000 South Pet & Ref.....	3%	3	3	Old Col R R.....	95	95	95	95
8000 Tule & Lawson Oil.....	8%	8	8	Osmond.....	30	30	30	30
2000 Tule, Oil & Land.....	13%	13	13	Palmer.....	10	10	10	10

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400 Nipissing	10	9%	6%	Unit 81 Mch.	41	41%	41	41%	41%
400 Rex Consolidated	10	9%	10%	Unit 83 Smt.	41	41%	41	41%	41%
400 Rochester Silver	20	19	13	Unit 85 Smt. pt.	43	45%	45	45%	45%
400 South Am P. & G.	5	4%	4%	Utah Asph.	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
410 Standard Silver	10	10	10	Utah Copper	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
420 Stewart Mining	14	13	14	Utah M. & T.	73%	73%	73	73	73
430 Tech Hughes	57	54	57	Victoria	8	8	8	8	8
430 Tonopah Divide	53	51	52	Ventura Oil	27	27	26%	27	26%
430 Twinning Copper	70	70	70	Wal. Wash. pf.	41	41	41	41	40%
500 Unit Oil	3	3	3						

[illegible][illegible]

000 McNamara M & M L	.11	.11			Boston	New York
000 Magma Copper	94%	28%	28%		Exchanges	\$54,000,000 \$37,300,000
000 Motherlode CIt	8%	7%	7%		Year ago today	\$2,834,065
000 National Int	57	50	50		Balances	16,000,000 70,000,000
000 Nevada Cphr	38	37	38		Exchs for week	\$32,000,000
000 Nevada Sil Horn	33	32	33		F. R. bank credit	15,077,585 43,200,000





## Stock Market Continues to Climb —Money Easy and Business Growing

ers of this character did not heavy buying of stocks again on Monday, Thursday and Friday. Annual issues were helped by such encumbrances as the signing of a pact between the Sinclair Oil people and the Government for the demerment and operation of naval reserve oil properties in Wyoming, the heavy oversubscription of latest offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness was an additional stimulating influence.

**Citizens National Bank**  
179 Summer St., Boston, U. S. A.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN CARS  
UNDERSELL THE  
EUROPEAN MAKES

Capture Automotive Markets in  
Spain and Africa—Air  
Traffic Growing

WASHINGTON, April 22.—American cars sell cheaper than those of British make in South America, according to advice received by the automotive division of the Department of Commerce. South Africa's chief source of automotive products in 1921 was Great Britain, with a total of \$460,797 compared with those from the United States totaling \$385,087. In 1920, the United States furnished \$2,352,955 worth of motors and spares as compared with \$427,441 from Great Britain.

The returns for 1921 are not yet complete, but the same proportion prevailed although the quantities were much smaller. Taking the above figures as a basis, the normal market is estimated as being capable of taking 600 cars a month in the future. A comparative price table, eliminating Ford and the higher priced cars, with the prices of British makes estimated, shows that on the average American cars sell for \$215 to \$240 cheaper than the corresponding British makes. The American dealers score heavily on propaganda as well as price, while the Britisher has done little if anything along that line. However, the British manufacturer does enjoy many advantages, namely: (1) a 3 per cent preferential tariff in South Africa; (2) a sentimental preference equal to at least 10 per cent; (3) an advantage in the balance of exchange amounting to about 10 or 12 per cent; (4) and the advantage of lower freight rates due to proximity of the market as compared with the United States.

## Ahead in Spain

American automobiles will probably continue to enjoy preference in the Spanish market. Commercial Attaché Cunningham, in a dispatch to the Department of Commerce from Madrid, told the advantage of the Germans, French and Belgians, which might be secured from their depreciated currencies and the computation of duties in the value of the depreciated currency converted into Spanish pesetas, should be a cause of concern to American manufacturers and exporters in these lines.

The method of doing business of these competitors should be another factor of concern. They are sending cars on the consignment basis, and in view of the fact that Spanish dealers cannot be sewed up in iron-clad contracts with American houses at the present time, these competitors are at a big advantage.

## Greece Needs Autos

The leading industry of western Greece, the cultivation and packing of currants, is one which offers a great future to motor transport, according to a report from Consul Stiles, at Patras. However, the market is not exceptionally favorable at present on account of extra charges on gasoline, bad roads, low value of the drachma and the restrictions placed on imports by the Consortium of Banks. A few German and Italian cars entered the market when the exchange was advantageous with those countries, but the American makes are again in favor and British and French cars are unable to compete.

Considerable transportation expense and 50 per cent in the time of delivery can be saved by shipping direct to Patras from New York instead of to Piræus has been the custom in the past. Three steamship lines are giving such service.

## Japs Study Motor Engine

The extent to which the Japanese are interested in motor vehicles is reflected in the automobile literature of the country. Examples which have been transmitted to the Automotive Division by Automotive Trade Commissioner Irvine, besides three instruction manuals used by a Japanese automobile correspondence school, "The Automobile," "The Motorcycle," "The Electric Ignition," help to break down the ignorance in connection with the internal combustion engine.

The pupils of this automobile correspondence school, after acquiring the knowledge contained in the books furnished, have a course in a garage and are then promoted to the chauffeur's class. Among the publications is also a copy of Motor, the best of the Japanese automotive trade papers, with an original circulation of 10,000. The consultation of this publication should result in valuable suggestions for American automobile manufacturers.

## Aviation in Newfoundland

The practical utilization of the airplane during the winter and spring in Newfoundland for carrying passengers and mails, and for making observations as to the ice and weather conditions off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador has been recently successfully demonstrated.

The winter isolation of Labrador was broken for the first time by Major F. Sidney Cotton with a Martinus airplane in flights from Bolwood at the head of the Bay of Exploits, Notre Dame Bay, on the east coast of Newfoundland, to Cartwright, on Sandwich Bay, coast of Labrador, and return. Major Cotton has apparently penetrated farther north with an airplane than any other airman and has thus done away with the present arduous method of transportation.

The journey has taken weeks in the past and dog sleds and komatiks with considerable hardship to both man and beast. The trip up was made in one and a half days due to minor trouble on the way and the return was completed in four hours and 45 minutes. Major Cotton made an average of 120 miles an hour and found the temperature about 10 degrees below zero.

on the streets of Charlottetown and one other small town on three designated days per week. Practically all these restrictions were removed in 1921 except that motor vehicles are not allowed to operate outside of towns and cities during the month of April when the roads are very soft from spring thaw.

Progress has been remarkable since these restrictions have been removed, says Consul Crosby, in a report to the Department of Commerce, and today there are 1753 passenger cars registered in the Province, which has a population of 88,000 people. There are only 70 trucks registered in the Province and most of those are of three-quarter ton capacity or smaller, due to the poor country roads.

MATURITIES OF  
MAY LESS THAN  
THOSE OF APRIL

Corporate maturities in May, 1922, total \$50,719,510, compared with \$73,764,860 in April and \$41,524,830 in May, 1921. Public utility bonds furnish the largest amount, namely, \$24,658,260. Among the largest issues is Philadelphia Company convertible debentures, amounting to \$9,794,000, 5 per cent bonds, due May 1. The company has already completed financing to take care of this issue. The largest issue among the railroad mat is Eastern & Amboy road of \$5,000,000, 5 per cent first extended bonds, due May 1. The company issuing these bonds is owned by the Lehigh Valley road, which is able to pay off this maturity without refunding.

In the industrial field obligations falling due in May are \$1,000,000 Shafter Oil & Refining Company 8 per cent notes.

## Maturities in May, 1922, will require little new financing. Such as have to be refunded will find the money market in a position where loans can be obtained at an unusually low rate of interest.

Matrices in May, 1922, will require little new financing. Such as have to be refunded will find the money market in a position where loans can be obtained at an unusually low rate of interest.

## WORLD TEXTILE BRIEFS

Trecho-Slovak woolen goods manufacturers have recently reduced prices 10 per cent as a result of a conference held with domestic and foreign purchasers for the purpose of alleviating the present industrial crisis, says Trade Commissioner Geringer, Prague, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce.

Hungarian industries engaged in the final stages of production of cotton cloth, such as printing and dyeing, carry on a considerable export trade, and import circles state that the product compares very favorably with European standards, Vice-Consul Willson, Budapest, reports.

Sicily, says Consul Nathan at Palermo, offers at present an excellent market for American artificial abrasive cloth, this market holding the quality of the American product in high regard. Between 10,000 and 20,000 tons are consumed annually.

Sixty thousand bales of cotton were imported by the Manufacture Cotoniere Meridionale, Naples, in 1921, of which 24,000 bales came from the United States and the remainder from India and Egypt. At the present time stocks are low with only 5,000 bales on hand, and in view of the increased demand for cotton goods this organization which controls the cotton mills in the southern provinces will be in the market for raw material, according to a report from Consul Homer M. Byington, Naples.

A comprehensive report recently prepared by Trade Commissioner C. C. Batchelder on the markets for wool clothing in China, Japan, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and India, has been received by the textile division of the Department of Commerce.

As far as American shirtings, print cloths, and other cotton fabrics are concerned, Spain does not offer for the present any market, says Commercial Attaché Huntington, Madrid. Only the best grades of cotton goods are imported from France and England and even these are sold at almost prohibitive prices.

Stocks of raw cotton in Poland on April 1, exclusive of stocks afloat, were estimated to be about 5,500 bales. Stocks stored in Danzig on this date amounted to approximately 11,000 bales. It is estimated that for the period April 1 to August 1, of this year, Poland should consume about 35,000 bales of cotton according to a cablegram from Trade Commissioner Smith, Warsaw.

In order to supply the very quick delivery requirements of cloth manufacturers, yarn mills in England are today holding exceptionally large stocks according to Trade Commissioner Butler, London.

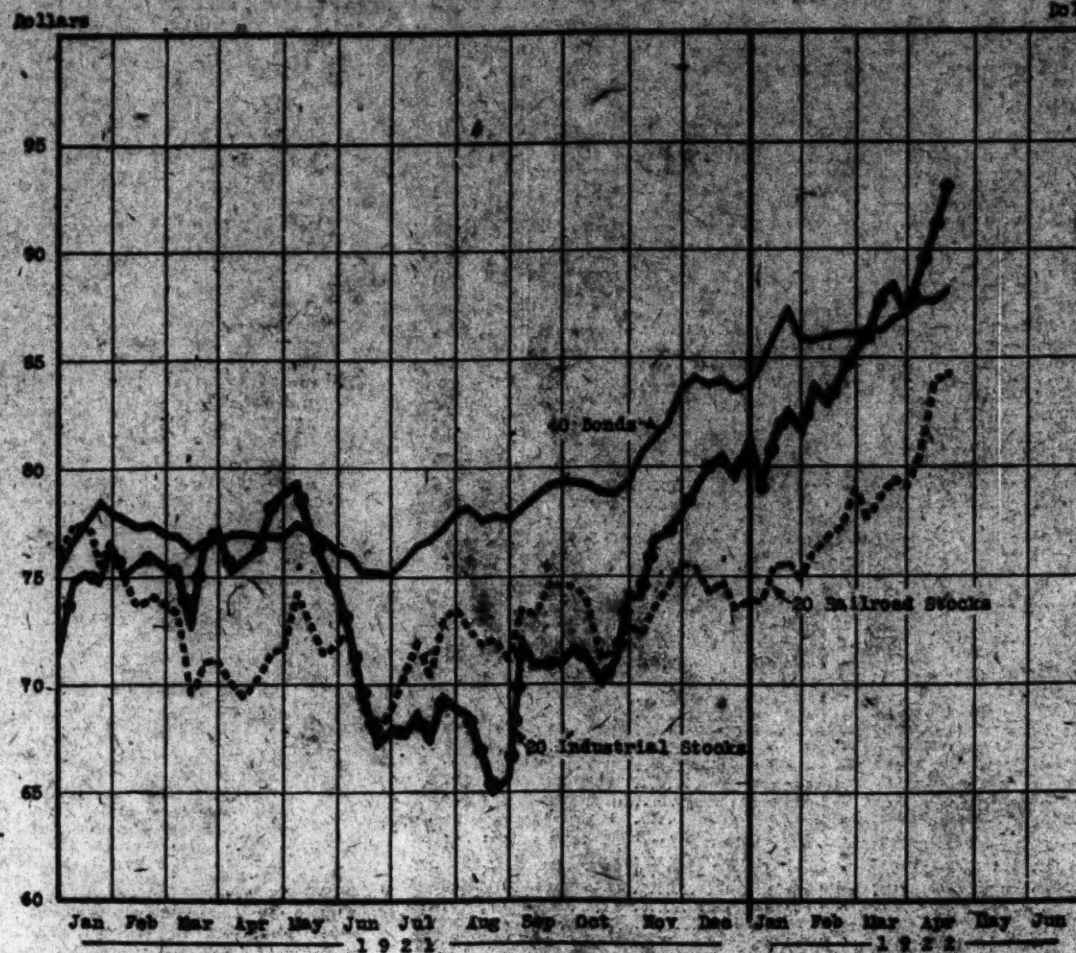
With demand principally from Calcutta and other India markets, the British cotton goods situation is improving. Prices are firmer and manufacturers are relieved from more pressing needs are now holding higher prices. Recently the cotton trade notified employees of 30 per cent reduction on standard piece price list wages. This reduction will affect approximately 235,000 operatives, says Trade Commissioner Butler.

The recently proposed Wool Textile Finance Company, Limited, organized to alleviate financial stringency in the British woolen industry, is receiving good support from representative organizations, Trade Commissioner Butler reports. The British Wool Realization Association has recently subscribed to the extent of \$50,000 and other representatives of the wool trade, including the Spinners Federation, have given similar substantial support to the plan.

These is a very distinct promise that raw wools will command a higher price in the near future, states Consul H. Albert Johnson in a report on the Dundee Jute market.

From April 1, 1920 to October 1, 1921, a steady improvement was shown by the Polish woolen industry. Carding and combing spindles in operation each increased about 100 per cent; power and hand looms, 350 per cent; and employees about 135 per cent, according to Trade Commissioner Smith, Warsaw.

## BONDS AND STOCKS IN BIG UPWARD SWING



Bonds have taken the lead in the recovery of securities from the low prices that prevailed at the end of 1920, but in the last few weeks the spread between the prices of representative stocks and bonds has been materially diminished. During the first half of 1921 stocks were steadily declining, as commodity prices continued to recede. Bonds, however, had begun to increase in market value in the latter part of 1920, just as the purchasing power of the dollar began to appreciate. With the lower-

ing of interest rates and the increasing amount of funds available for investment purposes bond prices began to show pronounced improvement in the autumn of 1921, and the prices since then have made an almost uninterrupted advance. Stocks, on the other hand, reached their low point during the midsummer dullness of last year, but they have also profited from the reduction in money rates, and trading on the New York Stock Exchange during the past week has been more active than at any time since 1920.

INDUSTRIES OF  
BELGIUM SHOW  
MORE STABILITY

Wholesale Prices Continue Their  
Downward Course and Un-  
employment Has Decrease

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Industrial conditions in Belgium tend to become somewhat more stable, according to a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attaché Cross at Brussels. Wholesale prices are continuing their downward course, and the major industries have shown some improvement.

## Budget Credits Voted

Owing to the probability that the current budget (1922) will not be finally passed before June, it has been necessary for the Parliament to vote a second set of quarterly provisional credits totaling 1,117,296,200 francs. Aside from the expenses for various departments, this credit includes 399,675,000 francs for the operation of state railroads and 26,751,000 francs for the liquidation government supply services and maintenance of the frozen meat monopoly. Provisional credits voted earlier in the year totaled 1,799,523,000 francs.

The note circulation of the Banque Nationale was 6,243,763,000 francs on March 23, compared with 6,265,131,000 francs on February 22. The ratio of metallic reserves to note circulation on March 30 stood at 4.8 per cent; metallic reserves plus foreign and domestic portfolios were 13 per cent of the combined note circulation and private deposits.

Wholesale prices at the end of February showed an average reduction of 3 per cent for the month, the downward movement being most marked in textiles and glass manufactures.

Owing to the low temperatures and lack of moisture during March, all crops are about three weeks behind normal, wheat and barley being the most seriously affected. High prices and the shortage of forage are discouraging stock raising, and few cattle are being bought for fattening. Increased native pork production is diminishing the sales of the American product.

## Unemployment Decreases

The number of unemployed in Belgium on March 1, was 74,549. Of this total 42,749 were wholly idle, as compared with approximately 48,000 a month previous, and 32,100 were on part-time, compared with 36,000 on February 1. The general situation is better, with improvement being most marked in the steel, glass and construction industries. The Flanders region has shown the greatest improvement, due largely to the fact that the revival of the textile industry in northern France has resulted in the emigration of considerable numbers of idle Belgian hands.

On April 1, 23 blast furnaces were in operation, producing 410 tons of foundry iron and 3,595 tons of basic pig per 24 hours. The increase in blast furnaces under operation from 13 on February 1 to 23 on March 1, and then to 23 at the beginning of April indicates a sustained volume of business which, however, has reacted mainly in favor of larger plants having better sales organization and production facilities making possible greater price flexibility.

The demand for plate glass during March is reported to have improved somewhat over that of February, but production remains at about half capacity and stocks are increasing. Exports of window-glass to the Pacific coast are hindered by high freight costs, although an order of 130,000 cases from San Francisco is said to have been placed. A new wage reduction of 7 per cent is projected in

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AUSTRALIAN  
CONDITIONS  
ARE BETTER

Both Imports and Exports Are  
Increasing—Bank Deposits  
Expanding

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Economic, and especially financial, conditions in Australia have materially improved, according to a cablegram to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Sanger, Melbourne. Exchange has improved to 4.38 to the pound, bank deposits, both checking and savings, have shown satisfactory increases since January 1, through large payments for wool and wheat shipped overseas and money is easier, though bank rates have not been reduced.

Both imports and exports are increasing, total imports for February, the latest month for which figures are available, being \$9,250,000, in value, and exports \$12,980,000. Statistics of February trade between Australia and the United States are not yet available.

Stocks of merchandise have not been materially reduced. Imports have about balanced the amount of goods distributed during the last two months, while retail buying is restricted by a falling price tendency, leading purchasers desiring to wait for further declines. The export commodity situation is fairly good. Wheat and wool prices are holding well, but the meat outlook is not encouraging.

Labor conditions continue disturbed. The cost of food has decreased slightly, and as wages are theoretically at least based on the Commonwealth statistician's index of the cost of living some reduction of wages should automatically follow but not enough, according to employers, to put industry on a really paying basis. However, the result of the recent state elections in New South Wales, in which the Labor Party, for two years in control of the State Government, was defeated by a large majority, may mean that the more conservative laboring men are now willing to accept a more radical cut in their emoluments than the leaders have been willing to countenance.

The first successful termination of negotiations under the trading clause of the 1921 tariff, which provided for negotiation rates intermediate between the general schedules and the British preferential rates, has occurred; Australia and New Zealand agreeing to modify certain duties as regards each other. Negotiations with other British dominions are continuing.

## BRITISH TRADE EBB

## THING OF PAST

British trade returns for March indicate that the heavy slump that began in January is already a thing of the past, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Tower, London. Exports were the heaviest in 12 months, the market for raw materials being especially strong. The balance of trade, practically even in February, shows an import excess of \$215,000,000, a little below the monthly average for 1921.

## DIVIDEND PASSED

MONTREAL, April 21.—The directors of the Ontario Steel Products Company voted to pass the quarterly dividend on the common shares. The last distribution was 1 per cent on Feb. 15.

REPUBLIC IRON &  
STEEL'S EARNINGS

The Republic Iron & Steel Company reports for the three months ended March 31, 1922, a deficit after charges of \$712,982, compared with a surplus after charges and taxes of \$104,611, equal to 42 cents a share on \$25,000,000 preferred stock in the similar quarter of 1921, and \$1,777,317 or \$4.46 a share on the \$50,000,000 common stock after deduction of preferred stock dividends in the corresponding quarter of 1920. Unfilled orders on March 31, 1922, amounted to 130,553 tons, compared with 121,498 on March 31, 1921.

## Foreign Trade Notes

Oil burners will be installed on the locomotives of the state railways of Argentina, according to reports received by the transportation division of the United States Department of Commerce. The oil storage tanks in Santa Fe for the state lines have been completed and the Ministry of Agriculture has issued a decree that the petroleum from the fiscal workshops at Comodoro Rivadavia will be sold to the state railways for 27 pesos per ton delivered in the port of Santa Fe. The Central Norte Argentine serving the north of the Republic has been consuming nearly 1,000,000 tons of quebracho wood annually for locomotive fuel, at a cost of 12 pesos per ton. It is estimated that 6,000 tons of petroleum will equal four tons of quebracho, and the use of oil burning locomotives is expected to effect a large economy and to conserve the lumber resources of the country. Quantities of petroleum will be sold by the railways to the public along the lines.

The January exports of wool from New South Wales totaled \$7,305 bales, valued at \$1,639,698, compared with \$17,454 bales, valued at \$2,197,151 exported in December according to reports received by the textile division of the Department of Commerce. The United Kingdom, France, and Japan received the bulk of the wool.

The Trecho-Slovak cotton industry is capable of producing a large surplus for exporting, as only 20 to 25 per cent of the mills' capacity output is needed to supply the domestic demand, says Trade Commissioner Geringer, Prague, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Vice-Consul Lasseter at Antung, China (South Manchuria) reports to the Department of Commerce that an opportunity for the sale of American clocks and watches exists in that consular district and that if the suggestion is followed up he believes an appreciable amount of business may result. The Chinese newspapers of northern Manchuria and of some sections of China, he says, constantly carry advertisements of American timepieces, but no clocks or watches of American make can be found in Antung. Japanese watches and clocks, however, are being sold in Antung in increasing numbers.

Commercial Attaché Feeley, Buenos Aires, reports to the United States Department of Commerce that stocks of paper are fairly large and German competition is keen. Several American importers are handling German paper, although deliveries are not at present as can be effected by American exporters. Canadian newspaper has recently been sold in competition with the European product. German prices are increasing and American quotations are becoming more attractive, due to the improvement in exchange. The United States should retain its pre-war share of the business, he says.

In 1913, Austria imported about 3000 typewriters. In 1920 imports dropped to 576 machines, of which 372 machines came from Germany, 174 from the United States, seven from Great Britain, six from Hungary, four from Italy, four from Switzerland, three from Trecho-Slovakia, two from the Netherlands, one from Sweden, and three from other countries. Available import figures for 1921 are only for the first six months, says Trade Commissioner Upton, Vienna, and indicate that there were imported 410 typewriters, of which 313 came from Germany, 49 from the United States, four from Great Britain, two from Switzerland, one from Trecho-Slovakia, one from Hungary and 40 from other countries.

N. Y. TITLE & MORTGAGE CO.  
The New York Title & Mortgage Company's stockholders, at a special meeting, authorized raising the capital from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The new shares are offered for subscription to stockholders pro-rata one share for each three of their holdings on April 20 at \$100 a share.

TRADE CONDITIONS  
IN BALTIC REGION  
CHANGE SLIGHTLY

Trade Generally Dull but Transit Traffic for Russia Active  
—Latvian Affairs

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Conditions in Estonia are unchanged, according to cable advice received by the eastern European division of the United States Department of Commerce. Trade is dull but transit traffic for Russia is active, owing to the closing of Petrograd harbor. About 26,000 long tons have passed through Estonia during January, 1922, while the transit service from Soviet Russia for the same month was 2300 tons, which includes 1400 tons of oil and its products, 550 tons of flax, 135 tons of hemp, and the balance in small miscellaneous goods. The transit shipments in February to Russia were somewhat reduced, amounting to 2013 carloads (in January 2448 carloads), the weight not being available. The carloads average about 11 tons each. Estonian import and export trade is reported as increasing slightly, with the unfavorable disparity between the two much decreased during these two months by the sale of local cereal stocks to Soviet authorities.

An Estonian bank for long-term industrial credits, with a capital of 10,000,000 Estonian marks, is in process of formation. Its aim is to assist Estonian industry by means of credits "ranging from 5% to 10% and 25% years." Exchange rates are steady.

## Situation in Latvia

During December, 1921, Latvian imports were 255,273,899 Latvian rubles, barely exceeding the exports, \$48,390,598 Latvian rubles. The port of Riga, Latvia, was expected to be opened at the end of April. German merchants continue their effort to regain their former influence and control in the trade of these countries. The Latvian Government is resuming negotiations for a foreign loan of \$6,000,000 gold francs, offering as security revenues from customs and harbors.

The rate of exchange is firm. According to a statement by the Minister of Finance, the paper money emitted by Latvia, calculated by the rate of exchange on March 1 (1 fully equals 250 Latvian rubles) is fully covered by gold, foreign currency and the like. The Centrososyus, or Russian Central Cooperative Society, is continuing a limited amount of buying through Riga houses; its purchases thus far being confined largely to foodstuffs, notably flour, canned milk, sugar, saccharine and some leather and shoes. This business has not yet reached any noteworthy volume.

Little demand for flax is reported, either in Estonia or Latvia, where the stocks from last harvest are still largely on hand.

Lithuanian Trade Affairs  
Information from Lithuania is scant, but what is available indicates that Lithuanian trade continues largely in the hands of the Germans, even for goods which Germany can not or does not itself supply. It is believed that from 80 to 90 per cent of the foreign trade in Lithuania, due partly to geographical proximity, partly to the German currency in circulation, and partly to the political-geographical situation in which the country finds itself.

## The Vilna affair, with its constant uncertainty, has a certain demoralizing influence on business aside from practical questions of taxation, tariffs, etc., which must be left without definite settlement. The government loose from the German "ost" currency, is going ahead with its plan to cut and introduce a strict Lithuanian money. It is possible this project may mature by summer.

PACIFIC OIL CO.  
REPORT FOR 1921

NEW YORK, April 21.—Gross earnings of the Pacific Oil Company for 1921 amounted to \$30,353,267, according to the income account issued today. Total operating expenses and taxes were \$12,937,111.

Gross income, including profits from operations, amounted to \$20,214,493. Allowances for depreciation, depletion and other charges left a surplus income of \$16,261,293. Operating expenses including taxes, were \$12,977,111.

## Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.

115 Devonshire St.  
BOSTON 7

216 Berkeley St.  
BOSTON

BRANCH OFFICES:  
10 Weybosset St.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

18 Broad St.  
NEW YORK

45 East 42nd St.  
NEW YORK

Investment Securities  
Foreign Exchange  
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of  
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.  
LONDON



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCE EXPERTS  
AT GENOA AIM AT  
A GOLD STANDARDConference Seeks Higher Goal  
Than Pre-War Normal—  
Program Outlined

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22.—Currency is a technical and intricate subject and that is why it has been treated more successfully and with less friction and delay than any other subject yet dealt with at Genoa. The few people who understand it know their own views and the field for controversy between them is comparatively narrow so that once currency was left to experts, the progress was swift, especially as the experts at Genoa include without a single obvious exception, the best talent in Europe on the practical, theoretical and administrative side of the question. The work they have done will not obtain immediate or general recognition; it will even be decided in quarters where more realistic appearances count for more than honest thinking. But on currency, if on nothing else, as will be ultimately realized, Genoa marks a giant stride in advance.

## Say Tremendous Things

The texts have that quiet, veiled official air which makes them rather uninspiring reading to those who glance through them superficially. But they say tremendous things and forebadow action on a vast scale. It is worth attempting to interpret and understand them; even with a technical subject, the broad outlines of a constructive and imaginative scheme can be seen and appreciated by the unexpert, if properly presented. A rough sketch of the conclusions inspiring the text of the currency report would be somewhat as follows:

Europe has been half hypnotized by currency depreciation. It has been "not of God," like a postscript to the natural forces released by war and doomed to ruin its course until its destructive frenzy was exhausted. It has been studied and analyzed as if it were some mysterious phenomenon with which Europe could not think of coping alone, and eyes have been turned helplessly and somewhat unthinkingly toward America as though perhaps "some might" come equally mysteriously from the West. That was the attitude of the Brussels conference. It is not the Genoa conference attitude.

## Currency Stabilization

The draft report adopted at Genoa says the problem is not merely intelligible but manageable and solvable and it draws up a program of action to come into force forthwith which should lead in time not merely to a return of currency stability, but to something a great deal better. Currency disorders have had at any rate this salutary result. They have taught us to dig down to the very roots of the problem and to discover that goal of our post-armistice ambitions, the "new normal," which while it seemed at one time so distant and so unattainable, is in reality, a poor thing. We may aim far higher without in any way allowing our imaginations to outrun the limits of what is strictly practicable.

The substance of the whole report is this: First, Europe agrees to return to the gold standard. This rules out all sorts of alternatives; it precludes the revival of the old bimetallic controversy. It means that we now know what to expect, and that policy of inaction, with all its value-disquieting possibilities is ended. Secondly, Europe will return to the gold standard by the shortest way; that is to say, the one and arduous process of improving ruined currencies, of straining slowly and painfully after pre-war parities in every case, is to be abandoned. Stabilized and not restored currencies being the end in view, devaluation follows (where necessary) as a corollary, debasement. This means that production need no longer be a continuous pressure on internal prices, which the policy of returning to pre-war parities would in many cases have involved.

## Banking Co-operation

Finally, central banks are to meet immediately and to continue for the future in close co-operation, with the view not merely to the carrying out of this program, but to carrying it further. They are to prepare the way for an international convention which will centralize and co-ordinate demand for gold, prevent a general scramble for metallic reserves, and devise a strategic discount policy (tactics of its execution being left to vary with different circumstances in different countries) which will prevent wide fluctuations in the value of gold itself and so stabilize the purchasing power of the various monetary units based on gold.

If this program is ever realized, the Genoa Conference will judge its results by that alone. That it has been devised and accepted by all the countries present at Genoa is at any rate proof that European currency problems, even if not yet on the way to being solved, are certainly being faced by European nations in a spirit of courage and independence.

For the "pre-war normal" accepted gold as a measure of currency values without attempting to modify the natural reactions of confidence and inevitable changes in the value of gold itself. Genoa sees the old stability in relation to gold as merely a milestone on the way to real stability. The great majority of European countries have ceased to inflate their currencies; they can return to the pre-war system (though sometimes only at a new parity) within comparatively short space of time, a matter for many of them, not of years, but perhaps of months.

## Stabilizing Monetary Unit

But that is not enough. Having done that (and the Genoa report makes this clear for some countries by more

than counterbalancing devaluation as a necessary means to an imperative end) Europe can and should combine to establish a fixed relation, not merely between various national currencies but also between the value of money and the value of things money buys (loose phrases these, but they may serve their purpose). More strictly speaking, the Genoa report asks for the foundation of a new international gold standard monetary convention which would aim at stabilizing the purchasing power of the monetary unit, largely by closer and more continuous cooperation between central banks and the formation and execution of a combined credit policy.

## New System of Credit Control

The real problem of currency control in fact is not the problem of assuring a stable relation between different national currencies, but the problem of devising machinery for putting into operation all over Europe a system of credit control, which through the discount policies of various central banks would establish a new stability of purchasing power. It is a bold and arresting fact of creative imagination—how far removed from the hypnotic condition which has held a great part of Europe in bondage for years. For its complete realization the scheme requires the eventual co-operation of the Federal Reserve Board; but it is not obscurely hinted when these proposals are discussed, that they are so drafted as to be workable (with insignificant modifications) as a purely European enterprise in case of need.

## A Self-Sufficient Program

United States policy seems to have been almost startlingly successful in inducing Europe to stand upon her own feet; and the fear of economic vassalage, once so actively fomented with an eye to inter-allied indebtedness, has largely lost its terrors since England put herself in readiness to pay the interest on the war debt by shipping to America disconcertingly large quantities of unwanted gold. Gold economy combined discount policy and stabilization of purchasing power, which all figure largely in the Genoa proposals, go far towards providing Europe not merely with a self-sufficient program of her own but also with a counterweight against the economic leverage that some have feared would be exerted on her from the outside.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call loans..... Boston New York  
Renewal rate..... 5% 3 1/2%  
Outside com. paper..... 1/2% 3/4%  
Federal money..... 5% 5 1/2%  
Customers' loans..... 5% 5 1/2%  
Collateral loans..... 5% 5 1/2%  
Today Yesterday

Bar silver in New York..... 67 1/2c 68 1/2c  
Bar silver in London..... 34 1/2d 35 1/2d  
Gold dollar..... 51 1/2c 52 1/2c  
Bar gold in London..... 338 5d 338 5d  
Canadian ex dis..... 1 1/2 1 1/2  
Domestic bar silver..... 99 1/2c 99 1/2c

## LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
St. Paul	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Christiana	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Madrid	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%
Switzerland	4 1/2%

## ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime eligible banks—  
30-60 days..... 3 1/2% 3 3/4%  
60-90 days..... 3 1/2% 3 3/4%  
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2% 3 3/4%  
Less known banks—  
30-60 days..... 4 1/2% 4 3/4%  
60-90 days..... 4 1/2% 4 3/4%  
Under 30 days..... 4 1/2% 4 3/4%  
Eligible private bankers—  
30-60 days..... 4 1/2% 4 3/4%  
60-90 days..... 4 1/2% 4 3/4%  
Under 30 days..... 4 1/2% 4 3/4%

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table. With the exception of sterling, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

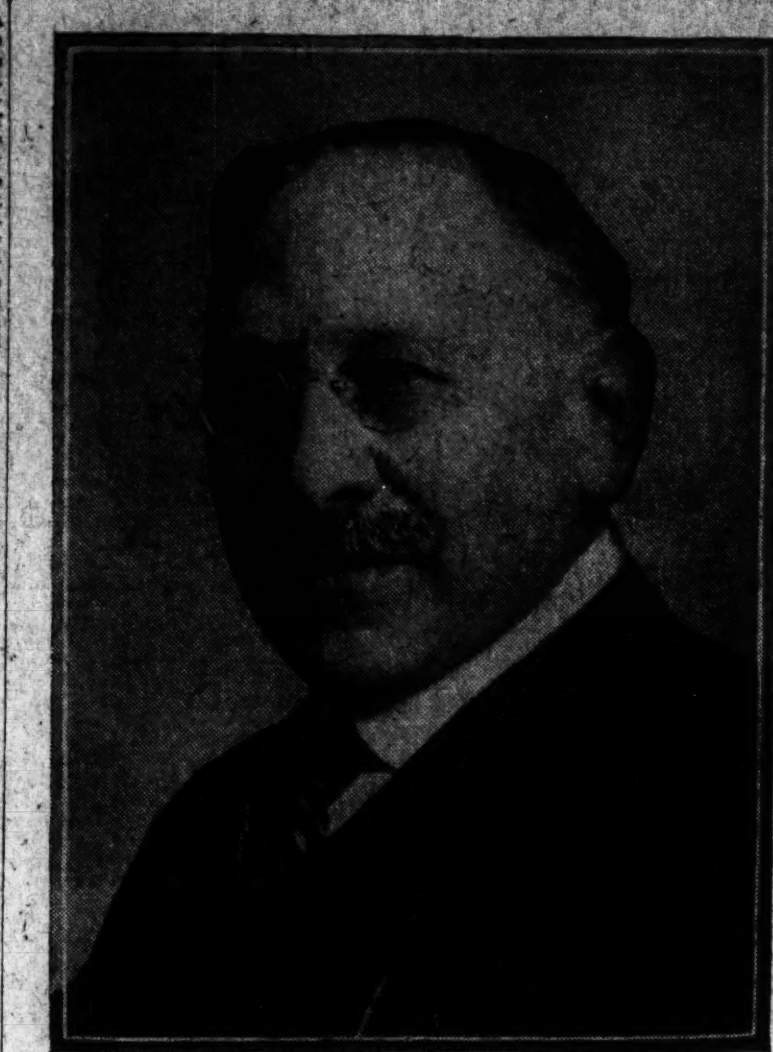
	Parity	Current
Demand	\$4.42	\$4.84
Cables	4.42	4.84
France	135.50	135.50
Guineas	37.38	37.38
Marks	0.0073750	0.0073750
Lire	19.36	19.36
Swiss francs	19.36	19.36
Pesetas	16.67	16.67
Belgian francs	5.58	5.58
Kronen (Austria)	0.00135	0.00135
Sweden	25.35	25.35
Danmarks	21.25	21.25
Norway	19.00	19.00
Greece	4.51	4.51
Argentina	5.24	5.24
Russia	0.0650	0.0650
Poland	0.026250	0.026250
Hungary	131.20	131.20
Jugo-Slavia	33.75	33.75
Tescho-Slov	1.93	1.93
Roumania	74	74
Turkey	72 (cts.)	72 (cts.)
Shanghai	75.25	75.25
Hong Kong	96.1250	96.1250
Bombay	28.00	28.00
Yokohama	47.50	47.50
Rio de Janeiro	49.84	49.84
Dracmas	12.3750	12.3750
Chile	11.1250	11.1250
Calcutta 1913 over 32 1/4	37.75	37.75

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN  
ALBANY, April 21.—The New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, last:

	1921	1920
Operating revenue	\$1,154,271	\$1,451,380
Net operating revenue	355,522	252,158
Gross income	923,749	1,200,145
Net after deductions	149,470	927,600

The balance sheet shows current assets of \$1,447,469, current liabilities of \$1,514,642 and profit and loss balance \$1,332,462.



Photograph © by Harris &amp; Ewing, Washington

## Julius Rosenwald

The mail-order business is a typically American institution. Thirty-eight years ago a young man named Sears conceived the idea of selling watches by mail. He developed his idea, and today the Sears-Roebuck Company of Chicago is one of the largest mail-order houses in the country. However, much of the credit for the growth and prosperity of this large concern belongs to Julius Rosenwald, who has headed the organization for the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Rosenwald believes that his employees are working with him rather than for him, and he has done much to give them ideal working conditions in a modern, well-lighted and well-ventilated plant. Under the "Employees Profit Sharing Plan" each worker benefits financially in the earnings of the company.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. BUSY IN RUSSIA

CHICAGO, April 21.—Secretary Ransom of the International Harvester Company says a group of men are now at Riga, bound for Moscow, with reinforcements for Russian plants whose activities have been interrupted during the revolution. They are sent, as a result of a survey of conditions at the Russian plant by officials from the Brussels office last October, in which need for technical men was shown and it is also planned to relieve some of the men who have spent several strenuous years in Russia without rest.

The program of rebuilding and extension has been contemplated for some time in Russia, and the arrival of this party will hasten these plans to completion. This move has been under consideration for many months and is not affected by any political phase abroad. The sole purpose of the party is to increase the efficiency and capacity of the Russian plants.

## MARKED INCREASE IN MOTOR SALES

During the past three months, motor vehicle production exceeded 390,000 cars and trucks, or 65 per cent more than the corresponding period last year, with every prospect of even greater increase in the next quarter, according to Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Wire reports from 40 sections indicate car and truck sales are on the upward trend, which indicates that this year's production will be substantially in excess of 1921.

"The extraordinary strong business we are now enjoying," says Mr. Reeves, "comes first from the fact that many cars were held over last year that should have been replaced with new cars; that stocking and buying during the winter was light; that demand for motor transportation continues pressing; and that general business is constantly moving forward."

"Interviews with government officials at Washington show every prospect of easy money conditions for the remainder of the year, improving prices for farm products and a general upward turn of practically all lines of business. This latter has had a substantial effect on the truck business, which probably will make proportionately bigger gains this year than passenger car production."

One of the important things which have contributed to the return of almost normal conditions in the motor industry is that manufacturers promptly took losses during the period of readjustment and priced their products on a basis comparable with the buying power of the country.

## OTIS ELEVATOR'S MARCH QUARTER

The Otis Elevator Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1922, surplus after charges and taxes of \$780,595, which compares with surplus of \$1,395,088 in the corresponding quarter of 1921.

Income account compares:  
Net after ex. chgs. dep. \$905,906 \$1,695,088  
Res Federal taxes..... 100,000 375,000  
Fention reserve..... 25,000 25,000  
Surplus..... 780,595 1,295,088

## OIL STOCKS GREATER

Pipe line and tank farm gross domestic crude oil stocks increased 10,905,000 barrels in March according to American Petroleum Institute.

PHILADELPHIA  
RAPID TRANSIT  
NET INCREASESEarns More Money With Fewer  
Passengers Carried—  
Costs Declining

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (Special).—Thomas E. Mitten's promise to pay \$ per cent to the stockholders of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was not an idle boast as is proved by the figures just made public. In the first three months of 1922 the company earned \$614,831 over fixed charges, or 2.05 per cent on the \$30,000,000 stock—a rate of 3.20 per cent per annum. The second and third quarters are periods of heavier travel on the local trolley system, so that irrespective of depressed traffic conditions the company should be able to show even better earnings in the current year than the rate shown in the first quarter.

## Less Traffic in 1922

As suggesting what a revival of business will mean for Philadelphia Rapid Transit earnings, it may be pointed out that 19,051,261 passengers were carried by the company in the first three months of 1920 compared with 207,961,020 in the corresponding period of 1921 and 202,286,650 in 1922. These figures may be revised somewhat by the company for 1922 but should be accurate enough for practical purposes in comparison. The volume of traffic at present is not only less than a year ago but is still further short of that being handled two years ago. Doing over \$10,000,000 gross a quarter, with business conditions as they are, the yearly receipts should run \$40,000,000 when business recovers.

## Operating Costs Decrease

While 16,764,511 fewer passengers were carried in the first quarter of 1922 than in the corresponding quarter of 1920, operating expenses were actually \$756,206 smaller in the earlier period. This may be partly explained by the inadequacy of gross revenue in 1920, before rates of fare were advanced. The decrease in material, fuel and wages is permitting reduction in operating costs, and should be more apparent within a few months. Comparative operating results for the same period are outlined below:

	1922	1921
Op rev.....	\$10,198,018	\$10,583,230
Exp and taxes.....	7,535,833	7,578,446
Net op rev.....	2,662,185	2,704,853
Surp over fix chgs.....	614,831	364,547

## ACUTE SHORTAGE IN AUTO PARTS

DETROIT, April 22.—The demand for automobiles has increased so rapidly the last 10 days that an acute shortage of both materials and finished parts is rapidly developing here. Production schedules in many plants have been advanced more rapidly than the ability of suppliers to take care of the increased volume. Delay in delivery of bodies has placed the Ford Motor Company closed car deliveries 30 days behind orders. Officials declare that unless faster production of bodies can be obtained by July 1, no closed Ford cars will be obtainable until September.

A similar situation has developed in axle deliveries. Timken is making 500 passenger sets a day, the absolute capacity of the passenger plant, and is taking orders subject to 60 days' delivery. In the truck department, 1500 sets a month are scheduled, while this is less than capacity, its demand for truck axles continues at a high rate. The plant will reach the peak by mid-summer.

Officials say the chief difficulty is to obtain materials, and a situation comparable in kind but not yet in degree that of early 1920 is fast developing. Gemmer Manufacturing Company reports its capacity of 1000 sets a day could be increased 50 per cent, if material and facilities were available.

## DRY GOODS MOVE SLOWLY

CHICAGO, April 22.—The wholesale dry goods business shows little change from last week's report. Unfavorable weather is one of the chief factors in delaying activity, says the John W. Farwell Company. Collections, however, show a very marked improvement, indicating better fundamental conditions in the greater part of the country.

## JULIUS KAYSER &amp; CO. BUSY

The Brooklyn factory of Julius Kayser & Co. is running full capacity on silk hosiery, gloves, and underwear and could use more help if available. The sales in this year are 25 per cent larger than those of last year, which was the largest year in history, and the volume in dollars is equal. Profits are said to be satisfactory.

## OIL MAN ON INSPECTION TOUR

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Sir Henry W. A. Deterding, general managing director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, says the purpose of his visit here is solely the inspection of properties now held by the Shell-Union Oil Company, and that the company had no immediate intention of securing additional oil lands in California.

## FRISCO ROAD'S BETTERMENTS

CHICAGO, April 22.—The program of the St. Louis & San Francisco road for additions and betterments during 1922 calls for expenditures amounting to \$7,774,000.

## Weekly Market Letter M20

Mailed free upon request  
Contains information concerning

Coden Bethlehem Steel  
Hupp Motors Baltimore & Ohio  
N.Y. Air Brake & Superior  
Inventive Oil Consolidated Textile

## C. F. EATON &amp; CO.

40 State Street, Boston  
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Members Conn. Stock Exchange of N. Y.  
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## Americanizing China

Electric lights, motor cars and motion pictures are striking signs of the progress of Americanization in China, says Lyman W. Mackinnon, trade commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, who has recently returned from Shanghai.

The Chinese are just as fond of bright lights as the most exuberant Broadway crowd, Mr. Mackinnon says, and scores of cities and towns have lighting systems. Shanghai has a large municipal electricity plant which furnishes power at low rates for the many industries which are springing up.

The "Joy" ride, too, made an immediate hit in China, and motor cars are being multiplied. A not infrequent sight in Peking is a high-powered car, its highly polished enamel glistening in the North China sun, its windows partly covered by purple silk curtains and headlights dazzling in their brilliance, rushing down Legation Street at midday, occupied by wealthy Chinese officials and their families. In the motor car we find a further parallel to conditions in the United States, in that its introduction has resulted in giving impetus to the good roads movement.

The American movie shows Shanghai this year will be surprised to find the latest American films being exhibited in that city. The Chinese are so enthusiastic over motion pictures that they have begun producing films themselves. Last year the first Chinese dramatic film was shown in Shanghai. This was produced, acted, filmed and exhibited by Chinese, and the results were surprisingly good.

## GENERAL TREND IS UPWARD IN BUSINESS LINES

Dun's weekly review of trade conditions says:

Not without accompanying irregularities, yet with unmistakable clearness, the trend toward better business continues. Uniformity of progress is prevented by strikes and other impediments, but the present unevenness of conditions is not surprising, as no different result was to be expected during the period of commercial revival. Gains that have occurred in recent months, if not extending in equal measure to all lines of enterprise, have been such as to give encouragement, and instances are becoming more common where reports from various sections carry a note of optimism.

Basic industries, with few conspicuous exceptions, disclose a steady renewal of activity, and the countrywide expansion of building operations, which is evidenced by a special survey of the situation made by Dun's Review, is a highly significant development.

A wholesome and gratifying feature is the fact that the improvement in business has been a gradual process. Although certain phases of iron and steel, because of coal strike influences, have suggested possibilities of temporary reaction. Generally, however, buying is still confined within prudent limits and prices are kept under control, conservative interests recognizing the importance of maintaining stable conditions as a solid foundation for subsequent recovery.

## CASH PAYMENTS FOR FERTILIZERS

A change has come upon the southern cotton belt, where the farmers have been making purchases of fertilizers. These transactions have been made possible through the sale of their cotton for cash, which the sellers have been hoarding rather than banking. Although southern cotton planters have been paying cash for their needs thus far this year, to all intents and purposes they have declared a moratorium on their old debts to the fertilizer companies and other creditors. But with funds in hand they have cared for their current crops and will eventually be in position to pay off their debts.

The International Agricultural Corporation has been benefiting from this cash business and in the last six weeks has been able to reduce some of its own bank loans. Ordinarily at this season of the year fertilizer companies are heavy borrowers; but the receipt of so much cash in day-to-day transactions has somewhat lessened this load.

## NEW MORTGAGE CONCERN

The Massachusetts Bond & Mortgage Company has been organized with a capital of \$250,000 for the purpose of financing building enterprises. Investors identified with the East Boston Company are largely interested in the new company.

BANKERS GET A  
WARNING NOTE AS  
TO INVESTMENTSFederal Currency Comptroller  
Also Says Country's Business  
Outlook Is Bright

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 22.—A warning against a growing tendency toward speculation throughout the country as business conditions improve was sounded today by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger, in an address before the Florida Bankers Association. He urged the bankers to advise their clients toward sound investments and to use their influence "to prevent fly-by-night schemes."

Recent reductions in interest rates, Mr. Crissinger declared, have been too generally regarded by the speculative public as a sign of easy profits when at the present time it was of supreme importance that money and credit should be available to sustain renewed business activity.

Mr. Crissinger declared that he was glad to bring a message of assurance that the country was indeed around the curve and moving steadily and surely forward on the road to more prosperous conditions.

"The business outlook for the whole country," he continued, "is brighter and more encouraging than it has been for the past two years. We are well rid of business and industrial froth, and in a position to go forward on sound and substantial lines. We are ready to start, to be off, to be doing. Business, industry, agriculture and commerce need only the awakening of American pluck, courage and initiative to insure the re-establishment of prosperity."

## MICHIGAN BUSINESS SITUATION BETTER

DETROIT, April 22.—The employment situation has so improved that new applications for city relief dropped from 2123 in February to 1009 in March. The cost of total relief to 5615 families in March was \$183,556, against \$209,323 for 7194 families in February.

The improvement in the Michigan business situation is also reflected in the comparison of statistics with March, 1921. Bank clearings were \$43,000,000 greater. Deposits show an increase of \$38,000,000, and while business and public building construction costs were less than March, 1921, an increase of \$1,300,000 in dwelling construction permits brought combined new construction up to within a few thousand dollars of March, 1921.

An increase of \$6,700,000 in internal revenue receipts in March this year reflects the vastly greater number of automobiles marketed compared with same month last year. The Board of Commerce comparative figures follow:

	March, 1922	March, 1921
Bank clearings.....	\$43,016,915	\$37,717,640
Total bank deposits.....	471,428,420	425,465,354
Savings deposits.....	213,767,734	225,146,398
Building permits.....	1,700	1,683
Construction cost.....	4,935,392	6,297,397
Dwelling cost.....	3,204,100	2,006,150
Mfg. com. inc.....	31	31
Capital sub.....	1,623,780	1,771,650
Old com cap inc.....	1,877,000	3,475,000
Postoffice receipts.....	539,435	495,284
Postal sav bal.....	2,329,770	3,382,177
Int rev receipts.....	27,633,338	20,960,220
Feb imp port Det.....	3,530,369	4,915,475
Feb exp port Det.....	12,089,743	15,087,785

## AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

The American Public Service Company of Delaware reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, gross earnings of \$2,665,304, compared with \$2,088,065 in 1920, and a balance after preferred stock dividends of \$95,124, compared with \$210,000 in the preceding year.

## NEW MORTGAGE CONCERN

The Massachusetts Bond & Mortgage Company has been organized with a capital of \$250,000 for the purpose of financing building enterprises. Investors identified with the East Boston Company are largely interested in the new company.

The  
First National Bank  
of Boston

## For Foreign Travel

We issue Travelers' Letters of Credit good in all parts of the world.

These letters are issued in United States dollars or in foreign currency, as desired.

We have 9522 correspondents abroad who have undertaken to cash our dollar credits at the most favorable rates.



**TO THE MEDITERRANEAN**  
By Specially Chartered, Sumptuous S. S.  
**EMPEROR OF SCOTLAND.** Callenberg, 3,000  
tons ton; 45 Days Cruise, \$900 and up; 10 days  
to Egypt and Palestine; Spain, Italy, Greece, etc.  
Europe—Fashion Play Tours, \$400 up.  
**FRANK C. CLARK**, Times Building, New York  
Y. **H. HAVES**, Steamship Agency, 10 Congress  
St., Boston. New England Representative.







## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Triumph of Man Over the Machine

The Fighting at Jutland

It is difficult to write about this book without emotion. It is a wonderful book, and deserves to be praised in terms which cannot fail to seem extravagant to those who have not read it, and quite inadequate to those who have. It is a new kind of book altogether, not to be classified as belonging to any of the familiar types. It is a history and a romance, a running commentary on the ethics of war and on the psychology of battle, an extraordinarily improbable and imaginative yarn, yet strictly true down to the smaller details. Written in disjointed fragments by many different persons who understood little of the art of writing and the technique of construction, it yet succeeds in being a closely-knit and supremely taut drama, rising breathlessly to its climax and then leaving us, as all great tragedies leave us, wondering at the senselessness of things and the magnificence of human courage. All this is achieved in a bald narrative, without studied effects, often in the chopped phrases of a ship's log, and generally in apparent unconsciousness of the pity and the terror of it all.

No landsman need think that this book is not for him. As he first turns the pages, he may be alarmed if his eye happens to be caught by naval jargon and the technical terms of navigation. "Went aft and tried to square up the hole by the port casement lobby" may have little meaning to the reader, and the maneuvers at Windy Corner or the precise effect of deploying to port may be wasted on him. But the beauty and the splendor of the story do not depend upon a precise appreciation of details, and, despite its technicalities (which are as a rule considerably explained), this is a book for all the world to read. Especially is it a book for any nation which may have succeeded to the claim that "its future now lies upon the water."

## Quotations Are Inadequate

It would be futile to attempt by quotation to give any impression of what the book contains. In the first place, like a mosaic, though it is a collection of fragments, it is a single whole whose beauty cannot be represented by its separate parts; and, secondly, if one began to quote, it would be difficult to stop. The incredible adventures of Broke and Spitfire in the night, the great race of Beatty's battle cruisers to the south, the sighting of the high seas fleet, and the race back again to the north with all eyes straining to catch the first glimpse of the grand fleet, the chaos of Windy Corner resolving itself as by magic into an ordered line of battle; and then darkness and mist and disappointment, lights and flashes and chance encounters in the night—all these things must be read of in the text and can never be given in extracts, however carefully chosen.

All classes of ship and many of the multitudinous activities of battle are represented in these pages. The seaplane carrier, Engadine in the night, the mine-layer, tell what they have to tell, as well as the proud battle cruisers and the destroyers, impudent and reckless, and the submarines doomed to helpless inactivity. We see the battle from every angle and in the light of many different preoccupations and always it is a story of the triumph of man over the machine.

## Scarcely Bears the Telling

There are things about modern naval warfare that scarcely bear telling, and in this book they are, for the most part, passed over in silence or with a mere allusion, the burns and the slippery decks of Broke ("I understood later why, but at the time it did not worry me"), and the dressing station which was really the stokers' bathroom, "just over the boiler-rooms, measuring perhaps eight feet square

and scarcely six feet high." These things should not be forgotten by those who talk of the glories of war; but in this book—since it is written by those who did the fighting and not the talking—they are left in the shadowy background to which the reader's eyes are not directed.

We catch a glimpse of the scene when "the ladders were inaccessible, the floor plates having been washed away, the engines were still revolving in the water, and several men were imprisoned beneath the upper gratings," or when "fires started

Shakespeare to Sheridan

By Alvin Thaler

Harvard University Press, \$5.

Long years ago the theater had its ups and downs, the actors organized, the managers combined in trusts, the playwrights lamented their lot, and puppet shows, instead of "movies," met the public taste. Variety shows had their being in rope dancers and jugglers, there was approach to musical comedy, even, while indignation over high-priced seats reigned even then as now. Shakespeare found keen competition in the puppets, while, century after century, dramatists ridiculed the public taste and many a manager sought out engaging novel-

and interest, the issuing of patents, the activities of the official censors, the quick rear of public taste. Dramatists and managers pandered in these days, they even hired ready applause, while Nelly Gwynn sold oranges and all London (including the indefatigable Mr. Pepys) trooped to the play.

Old-time Theater Reconstructed. In some measure, Mr. Thaler has reconstructed these piping days and ways of Anglo-Saxon drama with infinite care, he has amassed and correlated facts of the more commercial angle. His prose, his very method of approach, tends to the unimaginative, but would you know the facts, the phases, the follies of the theater of the period, Mr. Thaler is your man. Hear Colley Cibber, in 1700: "He paid extraordinary prices to Singers, Dancers and other exotic Performers. Plays were neglected, actors held cheap. His Point was to please the Majority who could more easily comprehend anything they saw than the distinct thing and would be said to them."

The offender was Christopher Rich of Drury Lane, his offense that he made money and believed in the efficacy of elephants and spectacles to please the public taste. But the outburst of the irrepressible Colley is still being duplicated against makers of musical comedy today. Yet, he, upon accession to direction of the Drury Lane, with Dogget, Wilkes, and Booth, looked not unkindly on the returns from pantomime, while even Garrick hauled down his colors and substituted French dancers for Shakespeare. More ground for complaint had the playwrights in 1803, when £8 was top-notch price for a play and Shakespeare, if tradition may be believed, secured only £5 for "Hamlet." Some 10 years later, when theaters had begun to be built on a grand scale, and competition was more intense, the market price rose to the magnificent sum of £12. Even Ben Jonson's average income hovered about that figure, while the less fortunate took what they could get, and were presiding over a theater. Not until Thomas Southern's time did prices soar, and he, economist and master of exploitation as he was, cleared some £700 on one piece alone.

There were no long runs. But, if playwrights' purses were slim, the span of life of the plays themselves was astonishingly short. Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" for years held the record, with a run of 62 nights, in its first season, surely, a contrast with the four and five years' runs of such popular pieces as "Chu Chin Chow" and "The Maid of the Mountains" in today's London. These facts and others, Mr. Thaler notes; his standpoint is never the critical, always the informative. Through his fielding and Sheridan, Shakespeare even, become records of plays produced and money received. It is the uninspiring scaffolding of Elizabethan and Restoration drama that he reveals, a scaffolding curiously uncolored and unutilized by plays, playwrights or players.

The playwrights are, of course, the more interesting, through long knowledge and association, the very record of their commercial dealings holds some appeal, the players are dimmer folk, while the managers, save the apologetic Mr. Cibber, remain

extreme crudity, ascribed to it by Pepys and Killigrew, quoting Henslowe and Prynne to substantiate his contention. "The Elizabethans, of course," says he, "did not achieve the splendid extravagance of the Restoration; but the costly and careful staging of modern times. D'Avenant came too late to be really of them, and they had no David Belasco. Yet it would seem that . . . they knew almost as well as the most modern of the moderns how to spend money lavishly in order to please an audience fond of gaudy effects."

His chapter on advertising is almost as interesting, what with its account of silken flags, of players' processions, the drummers and the handbills. With the coming of the star system, shortly after 1715, type bills became more elaborate, programs appeared, and with them the first printed theater tickets. Before that time, crude metal checks of brass and copper had served the purpose; the reserved seat was not attained until the nineteenth century. And even as makers of motion pictures today hire clever song writers the better to advertise their wares, so "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Jew of Malta" had their ballads. Indeed, the burden of Mr. Thaler's tale seems rightly to be that there is nothing, or at least not much, that is new in this theater of ours. From Shakespeare to Sheridan, the wants of the populace, shifted and shifted again, sometimes attaining full circle, while even as today the reformers protested, and various gentlemen arose to bewail the fact that other entertainment paid far better than the good old drama of merry England.

The publication, in the United States, by Henry Holt & Co. of New York of an authorized edition of "A Shropshire Lad" stirs interest in the author, concerning whom the general public knows little. Alfred Edward Housman was born in 1859 and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has been a professor of Latin both at Cambridge and at University College, London, where he is at present. "A Shropshire Lad" is a series of lyrics, published in 1896, still remains Mr. Housman's one book of poems, but that has been sufficient to establish his reputation as a poet above the average. He has not, however, been entirely mute poetically during the intervening years. Single poems have appeared in English publications and, from 1900 to 1907, he was a frequent contributor of poems to McClure's Magazine.

Various pirated editions of "A Shropshire Lad" have appeared in America. This makes it impossible, under existing laws, to secure American copyright; but this being an authorized edition, through arrangements with the English publishers, in which royalties have not been forthcoming from the pirated editions. It is hoped that some day Mr. Housman's scattered poems will be collected and so put within reach of his many admirers.

Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, who is collaborating with Witter Bynner on a translation of the Chinese Anthology of "Tang Poems," is not only a poet in his own tongue, but has been experimenting with English verse. Here is his characteristically Chinese tribute to his co-worker, Mr. Bynner: "A precious plant produced in a free country stands high among its fellows and masters its own fate. The air is perfumed; the land is beautiful; and Heaven and Earth are made harmonious. Winds are its fan; clouds its canopy; and rain and dew its jewels. Bees and butterflies, dancing and questing around and around. Share the sweetness of the flower which Spring stays while the flower exists. Odor remains after the flower has passed. A thousand years, ten thousand years."

me, like a Jack's beanstalk. The thing was born, and any trouble there was after that was trouble of planning and detail. I remember that whole pages of it at a time used to come out of my pen in the early mornings, faster than I could write them down. In my experience, a poem comes in exactly that way. This is an interesting exposition by a famous novelist and it should throw new light upon his novels, compelling readers to go back to them and to read them, not as fictional representations of life, but as poems.

"Wiltshire Essays," having modestly waited all this while, because of a provocative preface, may now be observed. There are 32 of them and they range from a solemn dissertation on Labor to "The Oyster King," and from "Select Conversations with a Blackbird" to "Queen Victoria." In other words, they say about anything and everything, politics, theory, literary comment and criticism, nature, essays, and "just" essays. It is the type of writing that the English litterateur can do so well, so jauntily and amusingly. In most American hands, the essay suffers. It comes forth heavy as dough or merely flippant. It is a major fault, missing that seems to be the particular gift of the English writers. Mr. Hewlett is in no sense of the word a great essayist, but he is always bright and distinguished. One can read him very easily. "Wiltshire Essays," with its miscellaneous contents, might well be recommended as a bed-book, a volume to be picked up after one has retired and from which a single essay may be read before the light is turned out, putting one in a most agreeable frame of mind as one slides off into gentle spring dreams.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

# Discovery of a Musical America the Achievement of John C. Freund Encouragement of the Nation's Composers and Artists Life Work of Which the Editor Is Supremely Proud

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 19.

"HAD the goods!" laughed John C. Freund, when asked how he managed nine years ago to make the people of the United States realize that they spent \$600,000,000 yearly on music. "I made my first statement about it," he went on to explain, "in June, 1913, speaking at a dinner in Philadelphia at which about 450 persons were present, and gave full details later before a convention at Saratoga. My figures were quoted, you remember, all over the country; and they were commented on in England and France, too. I had studied the whole matter carefully, and I knew what I was talking about. The amount of money spent annually on music in the United States now is even larger than it was at that time. Last year it was over \$800,000,000; and but for the slump in business would have been, I believe, \$900,000,000."

Dr. Freund was talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called at his office on Fifth Avenue, where he directs the publication of Musical America. Putting aside the editorial task he had in hand, and opening a scrap-book of folio size, he showed his visitor clippings from journals of the summer of 1913, in cities large and small, discussing his researches and quoting his figures. He pointed out that newspaper writers, after studying his review of American musical expenditure, including the bills for musical education, musical instruments, and musical performances, had been unable to dispute with success his items or his totals.

## American Artistic Freedom

"All this proved," said he, "that the people of the United States were advancing in musical culture, though they had been scarcely aware of it. For my own part, I was led to conclude that the time had come for them to renounce their subservience to European authority and to proclaim their artistic freedom." Whereupon, closing that book, he parted the covers of another of the same ledger-like size and began turning the leaves. Here were reports of public speeches which he delivered, after the fame of his Philadelphia and Saratoga statement spread, on the subject of American musical independence, the theme being the American composer, the American performer and the American teacher.

Another book disclosed the outcome of an address which he delivered in war time at Harrisburg, Pa., when he advised that choruses of men, women and children be instituted, to march through the streets of cities and towns singing patriotic songs. An important page in this volume was one containing a proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, urging the citizens of the State to organize marching choruses and hold singing parades. Other pages indicated how

this movement had been taken up throughout the land. "It is kept up, too," commented Dr. Freund, "to this day in many colleges and schools."

## A Vigorous Propagandist

In the course of the interview he mentioned numerous facts in his career from the time he began as a publisher of a musical paper in 1871 to the present; and he referred with especial enthusiasm to his part in the establishment of the Musical Alliance, of which he is president, and to his labors in behalf of a ministry of fine arts at Washington and in behalf of a national conservatory of music.

"I have spoken," he observed, "in over 100 cities and in a number of universities, to something like half a million persons, and perhaps to an equal number of school children, taking no fee and paying my own expenses. But enough of that. Will you let me say something about what I consider the power and value of music in our daily existence? People are beginning, it seems to me, to ask themselves what they are getting out of the toll and moil of going from house to office or factory, on foot or by car or train, staying hours at a desk or before a machine and going back again. Their discontent strikes me as evidence that we are no longer regarding mere work as the end and object of our desires. As I look at the matter, the purpose for which we work should be to win a deserved amount of leisure. And having gained it, we should, I maintain, have enthusiasm left to enjoy the social life of home, with family and books, or to go and hear some music, see the 'movies' or attend a play."

## The Necessity for Recreation

"Intelligent recreation I take to be as much of a necessity as food and clothes. Humanity which has been submerged in industrial, commercial, or even professional enterprise, likes to assert itself. That is why we see so many persons, young and old, dancing to the music of a jazz band, and why business men go off on trips to the woods. When it is a question of music, naturally the higher type of intellect seeks the place where symphonies are played or where opera is given; and when it is a question of drama, that type seeks the better sort of theater."

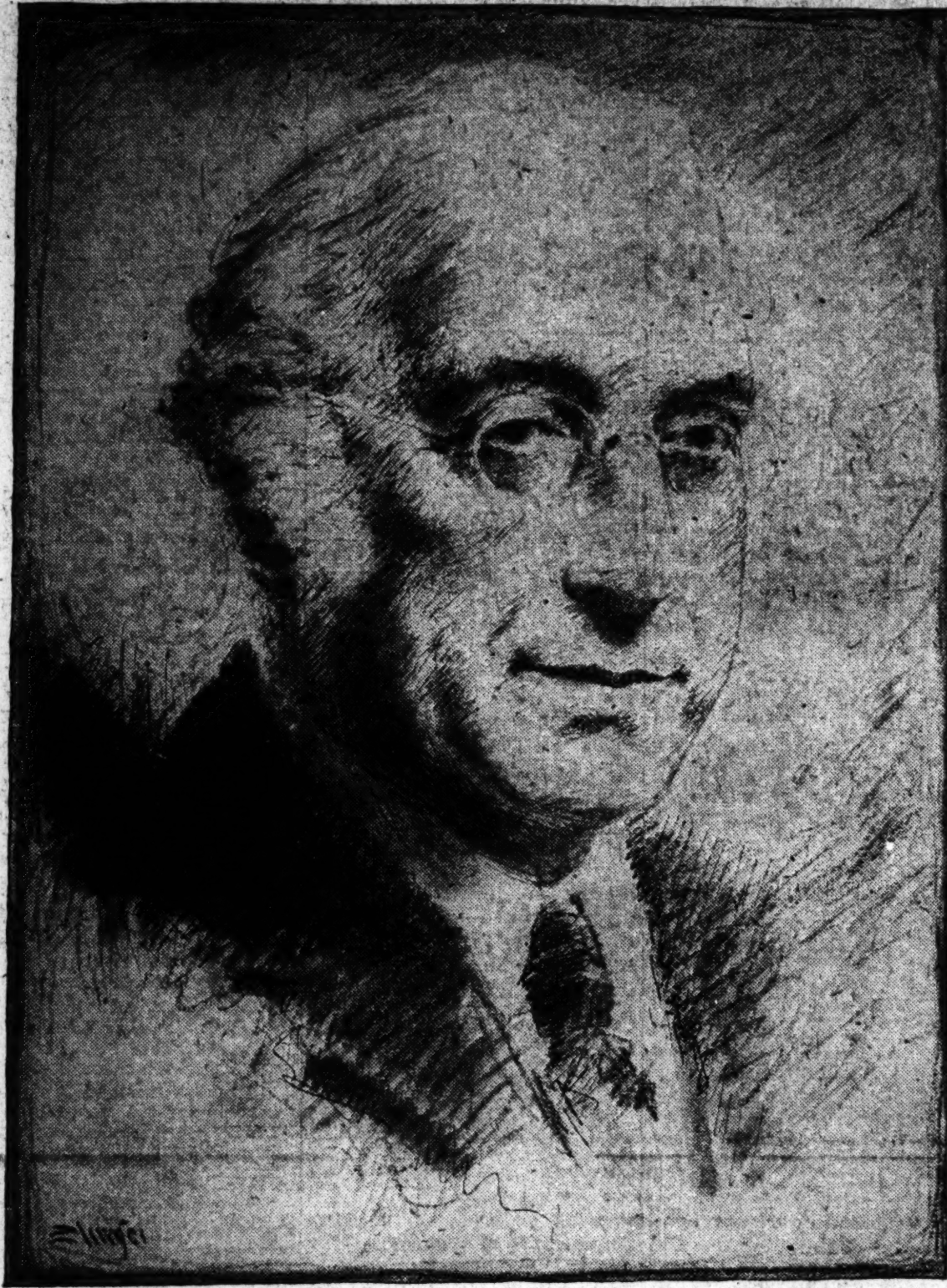
"This imperative need of humanity for recreation has been emphasized through the increasing monotony of the average job. The business man goes to the same desk so many hours a day. He opens his mail and dictates replies. He goes to luncheon, where he may meet a few cronies; then he is back at his office again. Possibly he belongs to some club that gives him opportunity to break out in song in a chorus once a week. But as a rule, he goes through the same program daily, and at 5 o'clock he gets ready for home, maybe taking thoughts of his work with him."

"The day's story for the laboring

man or for the factory girl is no different for monotony. As so-called civilization has advanced and as the machine has lifted burdens from our backs, it has made our jobs dull. And here is a situation where music can be of help. I am glad to have been one of the first to advocate the introduction of music into factories, not merely during the luncheon hour, but during hours of labor as well, except where the noise of machinery prevents. For with music to listen to, the worker can put his mind on that,

while he puts his hands to his mechanical task. "Not long ago, I was invited to address a gathering of 3000 persons in one of the largest factories in the country. I was told that in the multitude were represented about 25 different nationalities. Many of the men and women could not speak or understand English. Yet under the guidance of their community chorus leader, they learned to sing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and they sang well and with feeling."

"In some cities, they have found the power of music so great that they have opened large auditoriums, with organs, where free concerts are given so that people can hear music daily on their way to and from work. Let us have those activities, I say; and let us have in addition community choruses which bring together persons of all ages and incomes. On them let us build our musical societies; and when a mass of music-lovers has been evolved, let us have the symphony orchestra, as the crown and apex of it all."



John C. Freund, Apostle of Americanism in Music

# Chicago's Stormy Opera Career and Mary Garden's Place Therein

By FELIX BOROWSKI

IT is probable that few opera companies in existence keep their prospective patrons and the public guessing quite as much as the Chicago Opera Association. Since the departure of Cleofonte Campanini the affairs of the Chicago organization have brought about much perturbation of spirit in the ranks of its singers and much first-page publicity in the newspapers. Some of this has been due to the activities of Miss Mary Garden, whose genius in the matter of advertisement is scarcely less than her gifts for dramatic song. But much of it, too, has been brought about by reason of various crises in the existence of the company itself.

There can be no doubt that the Chicago Opera Association found itself in a difficult position at the time of the departure of Campanini; for impresarios are a scarce commodity, difficult to find and sometimes difficult to keep. For some time it went on its way, smoothly to outward appearances, with Herbert Johnson as business director and Gino Marinuzzi as artistic leader. Mr. Johnson had been Campanini's conductor and a good one, Marinuzzi, who had been engaged as principal Italian conductor, was admirable when he stood before the conductor's desk but flaccid and inefficient when he was thrust into the responsible office of general director.

Campanini's Methods One of Campanini's great assets was his exclusiveness. He rarely came into contact with his artists because his personal relation with them was infrequent. He knew what he wanted and how to get it. He was just and at the same time fearless. The impossible was not demanded of any singer. Every member of the Chicago company felt for its leader the respect for one who knew his business thoroughly, and that business was not connected with music alone. Marinuzzi knew little of the complicated affairs of such an office as that which was presented to him. His reign was short and not sweet, and toward the end of last season but one it came to an end and a new regime was established at the head of which was Miss Mary Garden and Mr. Spangler.

These two faced a difficult but not impossible task. Mr. Spangler had been chosen for a more or less specific purpose. Associated with the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, he was in touch with the principal busi-

ness interests of the town. That in itself would have done the Chicago Opera Association but little good if it had not been for the fact that Mr. Harold McCormick, who had borne for a decade the principal financial burden of the organization on his shoulders, had proposed that opera which was worth supporting at all was worth supporting by the community at large. As millions of persons of the public-spiritedness and generosity of Mr. McCormick are seldom to be found, the directors of the Chicago company did not waste valuable time in searching for one. They resolved to find five hundred business men and firms who would underwrite the future seasons. Mr. Spangler was selected to fill the office of business manager, not because he knew anything about opera—for he knew nothing at all—but because he would be the most likely one to discover the guarantors.

## Miss Garden's Entry

When it was stated that Miss Garden had been offered and had accepted the artistic directorship of the Chicago company there were many who believed that no better director could have been found. That distinguished lady was possessed of great experience in dramatic music; she had ideas in regard to the presentation of opera; she cared nothing at all for the terrors that had assailed the shrinking Mr. Marinuzzi. There was no prima who could overawe her and no profound living who could talk her down. At last, it seemed, the perils of the directors had come to an end. The operatic ship, with sails spread to the breeze and with crew cheering as the good ship weighed anchor, was now likely to sail with fair winds into the harbor of success. Everything seemed propitious except the cheering of the crew. The ladies and gentlemen who had been Miss Garden's colleagues before she was made director now were, as it were, her employees and apparently they did not relish this turning of the tables. The cheering was faint and the cheerers not numerous as the operatic vessel, with Miss Garden on the bridge, set out upon its voyage.

## The Burdens of the Position

The business of making up the casts for the repertory resulted in great heartburnings. Miss Garden had taken up the directorship of the company on the understanding that she was not to receive a salary. No one supposed, of course, that such magnanimity could exist in twentieth century opera,

but Miss Garden proposed to make up her deficits as director by industry in the matter of appearing on the stage. She sang often and for generous compensation. Now the artist who sings as well as directs is heavily burdened. The work of making up the casts alone is arduous. The thousand details of production leave no time for individual work and study. Miss Garden began to find herself in the slough of despond. Some of the members of her company began to rebel, and the most serious of the revolters was Mr. Muratore, who flatly refused to sign another contract if the then director continued as head of the company's affairs. There was trouble with Mr. Polacco, who did not evince great enjoyment when artistic temperament was let loose upon his conducting.

There were other complications. When Miss Garden and Mr. Spangler had begun their activities it was incumbent upon them to find artists. An expedition to Europe was necessary for this pursuit, but the two directors begged more games than they could dispose of. Contracts were given to singers and a number of performances guaranteed which the company could not possibly live up to. The company was too large for the number of performances which it could provide for its members, yet the artists had to sing or be paid whether they sang or not.

## Prospects for Next Season

The present condition of the Chicago Opera Company is one of uncertainty. It would seem that Miss

Garden is not likely to be director next season, but the season itself will not be existent unless the guarantors for it are found. Mr. Samuel Insull, who now is president, says little about rumors of Miss Garden's retirement, about the installation of Mr. Polacco as director, about the resignation of this singer or of that. He demands the names of guarantors and subscribers before he gives out the names of artists or directors. Mr. McCormick has made a present to the new régime of all scenery and properties, but although that generous gift will save the company immense sums of money it will not provide a bank account upon which to draw when the singers, conductors, stage hands are paid.

Mr. G. A. Shaw, who had previously been the manager of the tour, has succeeded to the management. A brisk, businesslike individual, Mr. Shaw, who is not burdened with illusions about opera giving, and who will probably make a success of a delicate and difficult position. What he needs is a colleague who knows how to put on opera to the best advantage with a star cast that costs the least amount of money; who is able to choose novelties that are bound to succeed and which he is able to mount gorgeously at little expense; who is able to make the lion lie down with the lamb and operate artists to dwell in peace and happiness with each other and the music critics. In other words, Mr. Shaw needs a wonder worker and he is not at all likely to find him.

*Peo-por-te Campanini*

# His Place, Work and Genius and the Many Applicants Who Would Succeed Him

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 21

EVERYBODY who ever had anything to do with opera administration seems, according to Jules Dalber, the concert manager, to want the post of director of the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Dalber, who was formerly connected with the company as secretary of Cleofonte Campanini, showed complete willingness to discuss matters with a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor who called at his office in Eolian Hall. His communicativeness rather sur-

prised the visitor, who had always regarded him as one of the most reticent men in the music business. "You say," remarked Mr. Dalber, "that you could never make me out when I was Campanini's personal representative. Well, you will have no trouble in doing so now. I have the whole history of the company here on my desk; and I'll answer any question you may ask me about it, or I'll give you a running narrative by seasons. I can tell you where the company appeared, and at what dates, for the eight years I was with it, and I can tell you what opera was sung and who the singers were at each per-

formance. I can tell you how many persons were in the audience, and I can even tell you what were the receipts. Besides that, I can tell you a good deal of what has taken place since I left, in 1918.

## Everybody Wants the Job

"You ask me who is trying to get the directorship, and I tell you that everybody is. When you hear a man declare he doesn't want it, that only means he has not been asked to take it. The answer will be quite different, you will find, when those having the reorganization of the company in charge make somebody an offer of the place."

"If you would like to know what the company has done in the 12 years of its existence, just look here," bade he, taking from the top of his desk a number of cloth-bound volumes, long, narrow and thin, that looked as though they might be account books. "Keep programs loose," he commented, "and you have nothing. Paste them into a book, and you have a record you can't lose."

The volumes, as he opened them, proved to contain the printed slips that are issued weekly from opera house offices, showing the casts of performances. At the top and on the margin of these were penned corrections and notations. The whole formed a perfect calendar of the company's activities.

## When the Manhattan Broke Up

"You remember," said he, "that Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera Company of New York from which the Chicago Opera Company took its origin broke up in Boston in April, 1910. When that happened, I was traveling in the west, as a representative of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. I shall never forget that I was standing on a railroad station platform, waiting for a morning train, when I caught sight of a paper containing the news. My first book, you observe, starts with the fall of that year, when I joined the organization. The playbills show that we were under the general direction of Andreas Dippel and under the musical direction of Campanini. We gave a season in Chicago the first half of the winter and one in Philadelphia the second half."

"Now look at the 1911-12 book, and you note that we again divided our time chiefly between Chicago and Philadelphia, appearing 10 weeks in the one city and seven in the other, and making weekly visits from Philadelphia to New York. For a detail, you see we amplified our name, when we were in Philadelphia, calling ourselves the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company."

Laying down that book and taking up the one marked "1912-13," he showed that the third winter's labors

began with four weeks at Philadelphia and continued with 10 in Chicago. He showed further that the company made a few appearances in New York and undertook in the spring of 1913 a trip to California.

## Fater Campanini

"There," he remarked, "ends Mr. Dippel's connection with the company. In 1913-14 we appeared in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York and repeated our California tour, with Campanini as general director."

"In those years, when we came to New York, we gave our performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, appearing on Tuesday night, when the Metropolitan Opera Company had its weekly recess, and presenting only works that were not in the Metropolitan repertory. Among the things we introduced were 'Conchita,' 'Jesús of the Madonna,' 'Cinderella,' 'Secret of Susanna,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Le Ranz des Vaches,' 'Don Quixote' and 'Monna Vanna.'"

"Early in the fall of 1914, Campanini was in Europe, with singers engaged and plans perfected for the winter. He received a message by cable notifying him that on account of the war, arrangements for opera in Chicago would have to be given up. So the company disbanded and there was a year's cessation of performances. For the season of 1915-16, the company was reorganized under the name of the Chicago Opera Association, with Campanini again as general director. Philadelphia was left out of the calculations of that winter, and a 10 weeks' season in Chicago was the sum of our efforts."

## The Season of Galli-Curci

"In the winter of 1916-17 we gave a season of 10 weeks in Chicago; and that season we first presented Mme. Galli-Curci. The exact date of our bringing her out was the afternoon of Nov. 18, 1916. In the spring of 1917 we made a two weeks' visit to Boston. In 1917-18, after giving our regular 10 weeks in Chicago, we made a venture in New York, having Mme. Galli-Curci as one of our chief attractions, and staying at the Lexington Theater four weeks. That season again we made a two weeks' visit to Boston. In the spring of 1918 I left the company; but I can outline what has been done since. In 1918-19, the winter's work comprised 10 weeks in Chicago, five weeks in New York, a week in Philadelphia, and a short tour of middle western cities. In the winter of 1919-20 they gave 10 weeks in Chicago, H. M. Johnson succeeding Campanini in the midst of the season as director. Coming to New York, they appeared at the Manhattan Opera House for six weeks. In 1920-21 the company worked under the combined direction of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Marinuzzi, giving seasons in Chicago and New York and making a Pacific coast tour of eight weeks. The past winter, under the direction of Miss Garden, they have repeated their program of last year, giving seasons in Chicago and New York and making a Pacific coast tour."

## Campanini's Greatness

"Now what I would like, principally to say is that the Chicago Opera Company had in Campanini a great director, and I do not know where it is finding. In any of the men who stand as candidates for the directorship of the new organization, his equal, Campanini, as I think of him, was a remarkable showman. You cannot help being persuaded of that when you reflect on what he did. To show you how he made plans, take the season of 1914-15, which had to be abandoned on account of the war. He had a contract with Chailapin, signed for 35 performances. He had contracts, too, with Mme. Barrientos, Mme. Carré, Mme. Walker and Mme. Chénal to sing, and with Mme. Galli to conduct. He also had arrangements made with Bonci and Ferrar-Fontana, tenors, and Ruffo and Marcoux, baritones. He had entered into negotiations, too, with Artur Bodanzky to conduct."

"Consider the singers whose talents Campanini discovered or developed. For women, there are Mme. Galli-Curci, Mme. Raisa, Mme. Easton, Mme. Pavlovskaya, Mme. Vix, Mme. Macbeth, Mme. Lazzari and Mme. van Gordon. For men, there are Muratore, Crimi, O'Sullivan, Lamont, Maclean and Goddard. And then, don't forget his performances of Wagner's operas in Chicago on eight Sundays. In succession in 1915-16 and 1916-17. These included the 'Ring' on four Sundays and 'Parsifal,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Tristan' and 'Lohengrin' on the following four. What other impresario has done so much for the American composer and for the American singer as Campanini did? But to tell that story would make too long a story. It is all in my books here, if ever you want to help refresh the memory of the public about it."

# Music Club Federation Hears Talks and Concert

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (Special Correspondence).—To the Pennsylvania Federation of Music Clubs in convention, Walter Damrosch praised the effort of women in raising money to keep symphony orchestras going. John Philip Sousa, reminiscences, described the sale of his first piece of music for a copy of Webster's Unabridged. Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, director of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, was another speaker, and George C. Smith, winner of the federation prize of 1921, offered a group of songs. Under the auspices of the federation an Artists' Concert was given at quaint and ancient Musical Fund Hall, now seldom open for musical occasions. Helena Mars disclosed the gorgeous opulence of her contralto voice; Inez Barbour (Mrs. Henry Hadley), the soprano, gave Rachmaninoff's "O Thou Billy Wren"; Fred Field, with fine effect, sang "England, My England"; Henry Souvaine, pianist; Irene Williams, soprano; Carl Rollins, baritone; Dorothy Baseler, harpist; Inez Harrison, contralto, were others who appeared on the lengthy program.

Two of the things played by Mr. Souvaine were of his own creation, and they were well-liked, as well as brand new to the audience. These morceux, to which their author prefaced a humorously disarming explanation, were "A Mood of a Mandarin" and "Waltz of a Viennese Doll."

# All Paris Flocks to Varied Concerts

## Musical Matters of All Sorts Receive Much Attention

Paris, April 7

ONE of the most striking features of artistic life in France since the war is the considerably increased interest in music shown by the general public. The interruption which musical life in Paris necessarily suffered when music-lovers were threatened by bombs and shells, has made way for an eagerness that has nearly doubled since 1914. It is owing to this fact that, first of all, the two old orchestral societies, the Concerts Colonne and the Concerts Chevallier, which before the war used to give only one weekly concert on Sunday afternoon, now each give two, on Saturday afternoon, and this in spite of the recent formation of a third concert association, the Concerts Pasdeloup, which also gives two weekly concerts, and last season even gave three. Thus the Parisian public is offered today six important orchestral concerts each week, while not very long ago two sufficed to meet its needs.

Next to these three first-class orchestras, several others of less perfect quality should be mentioned, as well as temporary orchestras such as the Koussevitsky Orchestra, which gave a series of concerts at the Opera during this season, a series that is to be continued in the spring.

It would be impossible to refer here to the innumerable recitals and chamber concerts that abound in Paris. Each season new halls are discovered in order to satisfy the demands of every concert-giver; the ordinary halls—that is to say, those belonging to the piano manufacturers and to the agricultural, geographical and photographic societies, etc.—being fully booked up, picture galleries, libraries, omeas and even dressmakers' showrooms are resorted to. It is a veritable invasion.

Criticism and Critic Flourish. While before the war musical criticism was reduced to a minimum in the important papers, with the exception of old established organs like Le Journal des Débats, Le Temps, Le Gaulois, La Liberté, and special journals like Comedia, the greater part of the dailies have been seen to establish in their papers a musical column, and even to give it more the place of a feuilleton at the bottom of the page, a method which Le Temps and the Journal des Débats had discontinued.

Most papers have shown great discernment in seeking the services of writers who are specially qualified to deal with musical matters, and they even vie with each other in trying to secure musical critics who hitherto had written only in musical papers and monthly reviews. Thus a journal like Le Temps, where M. Pierre Lalo had for years held the monopoly of musical criticism, has now engaged one of the best musical writers in France, M. Emile Vuillermoz, to discuss new musical publications in a column entitled "L'Édition Musicale"; but this does not preclude the paper from publishing now and then musical impressions by one or another of its contributors apart from these two regular columns. Today all the important Parisian journals have a regular musical critic, who deals with the Sunday concerts, with recitals and musical publications, and that with complete independence and without any interference from concert organizations and music publishers.

A Journal of the Seven Arts. A journal specially devoted to the drama, literature, plastic arts, music and the cinema, "Comedia," which appears daily, of six or eight illustrated pages, now reserves a whole page every Monday to musical life and gives accounts of symphonic and chamber concerts, works just published or in preparation, etc.

The musical press itself has also increased; five or six monthly or fortnightly reviews keep the public informed on musical works, composers and executants. Among these must be mentioned La Revue Musicale, which unites in its pages the best writers, not only among the specialists, but also among the men of letters who understand music; and a very ingenious and useful publication, Le Guide du Concert, which every Saturday announces all the concerts of the following fortnight and gives an analysis of the works to be played during the ensuing week.

To this must be added the fact that all the literary reviews, including the Revue des Deux Mondes, the Revue de France, the Revue de Paris, the Correspondant, the Mercure de France, the Nouvelle Revue Française, and the Grande Revue have their regular musical critics, and that there is not one "little review" however preoccupied it may be with literature or painting, that does not allow some space to music.

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## THE HOME FORUM

The Golden Word,  
Gentleman

SOMETHING happened in a street car the other day which stirred the writer to ask a group of friends, "What is a gentleman, anyway?" As no one of the group seemed able to give a satisfactory answer, a search was made in the various store-houses of learning for derivations, explanations and examples of this term from earliest records to the story of yesterday, with the result that the writer finds the history of the gentleman a most intriguing subject.

In the first place, what a rich meaning the old word inherited from its philological ancestors! On its paternal side, so to speak, it harks back to the ancient Sanskrit root "manu," which means "one who thinks, or measures," while from its maternal side it gets its graceful first name, the French "gentil," translatable as "fine" or "becoming," so that our word "gentleman" really started out on its career as "one who thinks finely, becomingly." Not a bad beginning for any career.

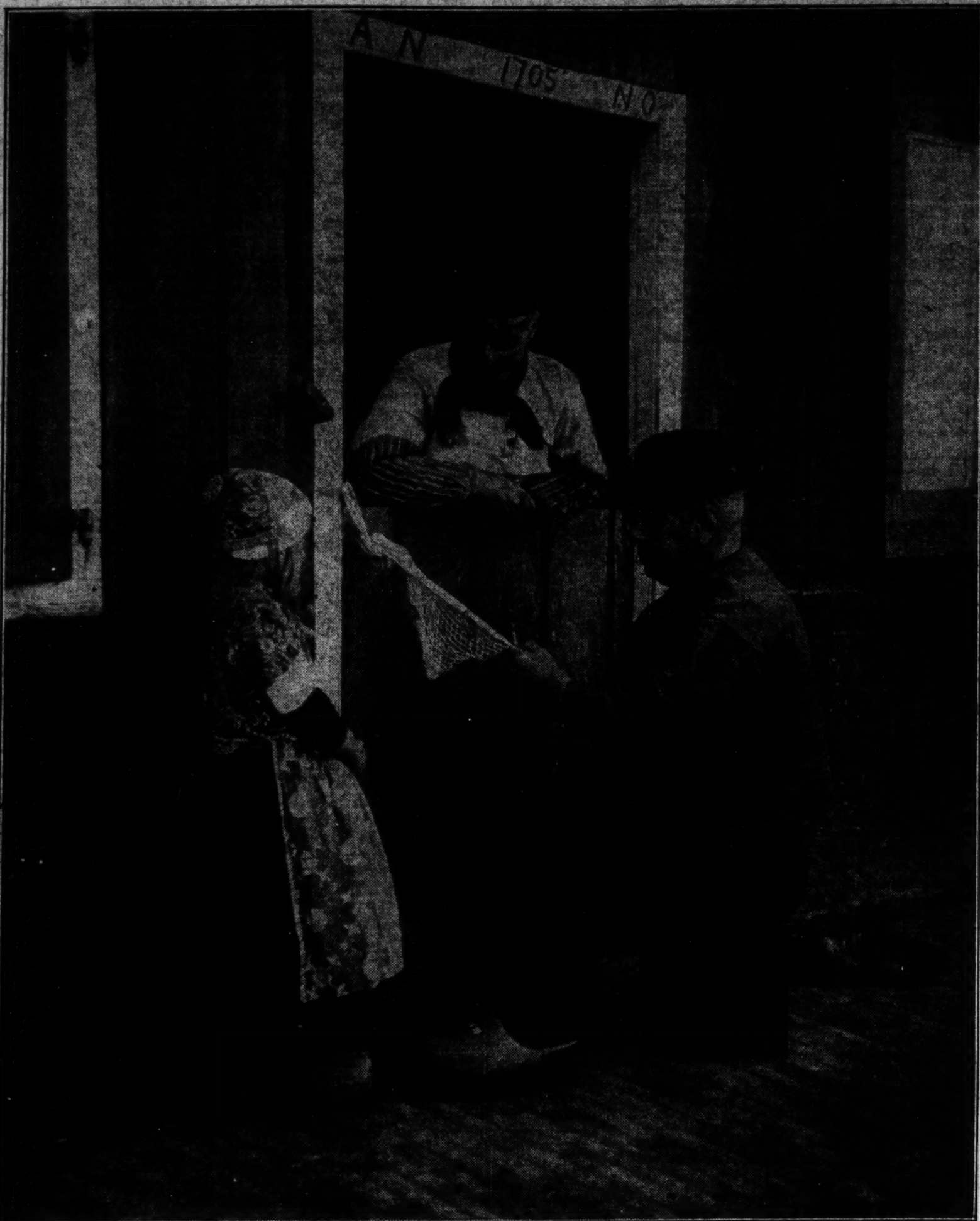
It was not long, however, perhaps in the early days of the Roman Empire, before a Latin cousin brought an added meaning to the old stock. This was the Latin term "gentilium," which the Romans applied to the bravest of their soldiery, those who were fittest to bear arms, and who consequently had the right to possess a coat of arms. To these picked soldiers the Roman emperors gave the best of everything, so that the "gentilium" became very prosperous indeed.

Now it looks as if the Gauls, coming to the scene later, observed this prosperity of the "gentilium" without understanding its history, for they proceeded to put the cart before the horse, judging a man to be a gentleman because born into a family of such rank and wealth that manual labor was unnecessary, whereas, as a matter of fact, the rank and wealth had come to the gentleman because he was one of those "gentilium" whose joy it was to work and fight for his ideal.

This alloy of uselessness which the Gauls blunderingly annexed to the pure gold of the idea of a gentleman has clung more or less through the centuries, but it has never hidden the gold, and there are many signs that it has been steadily burning off until— but we shall see.

As early as 1388 we hear Chaucer repudiating the Gallic alloy in his "Melibon" where he says: "Certes he should not be called a gentil man, that ne dooth his diligence and byness to keepen his good name." And later in the "Romance of the Rose" he writes: "He is gentil because he doth as looth to a gentleman."

It was not long after Chaucer wrote these words in England that one appeared in France to exemplify them, the knight sans-pour et sans-re-



A Net Maker of Marken

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proche," the Chevalier Bayard, who, though born in an age of widespread depravity, lived to express "all that is pure and noble in manhood, and all that is great and excellent in the soldier." This was in France in the fifteenth century. At about the same time, in Italy, we find Baldassare Castiglione writing a book for the instruction of the true courtier, and exhibiting in himself, as I found written in a rare old volume, "all those Perfections which he has prescribed to his Courtier." This old book goes on to say that Castiglione besides being "a very great Master in Vocal and Instrumental Music" was highly trained in military matters. It also states that "there was no science in the world that he did not study to obtain, or which when he once studied he did not become a perfect master of. In Camp and Senate he was swift and amiable; in Negotiations, most expert and faithful; vigilant in dispatching, just in giving Satisfaction; and above all circumspect and wise in foreseeing Measures."

So much for the continental gentleman of the fifteenth century. Later, in England, a scant century later, that is, in the middle of the sixteenth century, we come upon that remarkable combination of scholar, poet and knight-errant, Sir Philip Sidney, called by Queen Elizabeth "the jewel of her times," whose own conception of chivalry as "high-erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy" has been called "a fitting description of his own manliness." This was the gentleman who, when wounded and thirsty on the battle field, true to his "heart of courtesy," passed over to a suffering soldier the cup of water which he had so keenly craved for himself.

In England also, and also in Elizabeth's reign, lived Edmund Spenser, who exemplified in his own life the ideals which he set forth in his dedication of the "Faery Queen," when he tells Raleigh that "the general end of the book is to fashion a gentleman . . . in virtuous and gentle discipline." So was the golden idea of the gentleman passed on from hand to hand, and many were the glories added to it before it reached across the seas and into the keeping of one George Washington of Virginia, of whom the British historian, Green, has said, "there was little in his outward bearing to reveal the grandeur of soul which lifts his figure, with all the simple majesty of an ancient statue, out of the smaller passions, the meaner impulses of the world around him." While to an American historian, George Washington's greatness "con-

sisted for the most part in his lofty motives, in his extraordinary sound judgment, and his unlimited courage when standing for a principle that he believed to be right." Gone now all the alloy of uselessness that we found clinging to the bright, precious metal from which the word "gentleman" was originally coined. Purified away have been all the limitations of that honorable term, so that today one can without impropriety put on the name "five-foot" list of gentlemen, the cultured college president-emeritus, who kindly but firmly speaks the truth as he sees it at all times, and the workman with dinner pail in hand who at the end of an arduous day rises to give his seat in the Elevated to a woman with a child.

Long live the gentleman! Even as Kipling has sung may he continue, "In simplicity and gentleness and honour, and clean mirth."

## The Lark in Scotland

Oftentimes on a broad meadow near Dunbar we stood for hours enjoying their marvelous singing and soaring. From the grass where the nest was hidden the male would suddenly rise, as straight as if shot up, to a height of perhaps thirty or forty feet, and sustaining himself with rapid wing-beats, pour down the most delicious melody, sweet and clear and strong, overpowering all bounds, then suddenly he would soar higher again and again, ever higher and higher, soaring and singing until lost to sight even on perfectly clear days. To test our eyes we often watched a lark until he seemed a faint speck in the sky and finally passed beyond the keenest-sighted of us all. "I see him yet!" we would cry. "I see him yet!" I see him yet! I see him yet!" as he soared. And finally only one of us would be left to claim that he still saw him. At last he, too, would have to admit that the singer had soared beyond his sight, and still the music came pouring down to us in glorious profusion, from a height far above our vision, requiring marvelous power of wing and marvelous power of voice. For that rich, delicious, soft and yet clear music was distinctly heard long after the bird was out of sight. Then suddenly ceasing, the glorious singer would appear, falling like a bolt straight down to his nest, where his mate was sitting on the eggs.

The steps of faith fall on the singing bird, and find the rock beneath. Whittier.

THERE are many old-world fastnesses around the Zuider Zee, some of them, indeed, only a few miles apart—and there is a very great deal of difference and exceedingly little intercourse between most of them—but by far the strangest and most aloof of these intrenchments against modernity is the island of Marken. The island looms up from the water like a great, green raft oddly suggestive of there being something wrong with its being there. It is a low, treeless flat of hayfields and pasture land; upon which, built on low mounds, crowd half a dozen hamlets, closely packed clusters of tiny wooden red-roofed houses painted bright blue, black, green or gray, all alike in shape but each one differing in color from its neighbor. All this contrasts startlingly with the delicate setting of the island, and the same almpet disconcerting effects are to be found in the surprisingly rich and quaint interiors and in the strange and vivid apparel of the men and women, and boys and girls.

The attachment of the people to their way of living and especially to the island itself is scarcely less surprising. Marken has been inhabited for nearly seven centuries, and its records that although the entire settlement has been destroyed no fewer than a dozen times, yet every time these people began at once to build anew with no thought of introducing any innovations. No stranger ever settles upon the island—few would want to—but, on the other hand, no islander would think of living away from the place where every inch of the ground, has belonged to his people for centuries, and it is noteworthy that the menfolk, fishermen though they be, seem reluctant to go far out of sight of the lighthouse. Every week-end sees their vessels heading for Marken, that the Sunday may be spent at home.

Indeed island and population are one, unchanged and seemingly unchangeable; both have been subjected to ceaseless streams of sight-seers without being in the least affected by them. Although, of course, many islanders do not now receive tourists with quite the same ingenuous cordiality they formerly did. However, the appreciative visitor with enough sensibility to respect other viewpoints than his own will greatly enjoy a ramble on Marken. To dawdle among these strangely brilliant scenes and muse on the freshness of age-old things is a pleasure not easily forgotten.

## Charleston Dusk

They tell me she is beautiful, my city. That she is colorful and quaint; alone Among the cities. But I—I who have known Her tenderness, her courage, and her pity. How can I think of her in wood and stone! To others she has given of her beauty: Her gardens, and her dim old faded ways: Her laughter, and her happy drifting hours: Glad spendthrift April, squandering her flowers: The sharp still wonder of her autumn days: Her chimneys, that shimmer from St. Michael's steeple Across the deep maturity of June: Like 'sunlight, slanting over open water Under a high blue listless afternoon. But when the dusk is deep upon the harbor She finds me where her rivers meet and speak: Out on the gloom-deep water, when the nights Are choked with fog, and perilous, and blind. She is the faith that tends the calling lights. Hers is the stifled voice of harbor bells, Muffled and broken by the mist and wind. Hers are the eyes through which I look on life And find it brave and splendid. And the stir Of hidden music shaping all my songs, And these my songs, my all, belong to her. —DuBois Heyward, in "Poetry."

## Borrow's Dialogue

Circumstantial as Defoe, and with combinations as Lesage, and with such an instinct of the picturesque, both personal and local, as none of them possessed, this strange wild man holds on his strange wild way, and leads you captive to the end. Moreover, that his dialogue should be set down in racy, nervous, idiomatic English, with a kind of language at once primitive and scholarly, forceful but homely—the speech of the artist in words and turns—if at first it surprises and charms, yet ends by seeming so natural and just that you go on to forget all about it, and accept the whole thing as the genuine outcome of a man's experience, which it purports to be. —Henry.

## Logic and Proof

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR those who seem to find difficulty in accepting the fundamental teachings of Christian Science there is provided by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, a simple, logical method, which, if adopted, will furnish proof of their correctness. With faultless logic Mrs. Eddy points out that, since good is real, evil is necessarily unreal. Upon page 13 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy declares that Christian Science "overturns the testimony of the five erring senses, and reveals in clearer divinity the existence of good only; that is, of God and His Idea." She then continues, "This postulate of divine Science only needs to be conceded, to afford opportunity for proof of its correctness and the clearer discernment of good." Much loss of time and trouble will be avoided if the beginner avails himself of this "opportunity for proof." If a conceded premise can be proved correct, this is all that is necessary; for it is self-evident that that which is susceptible of proof must be true. Christian Science may be said to be a religion of proof; and it is this that explains its phenomenal growth throughout the thinking world among those skilled in logic and analysis. Christian Science, being based wholly upon the teachings of Jesus, follows his method of pointing to proof instead of argument to establish the truth of his doctrines. In this connection it will be recalled that when the Master was questioned by John as to his identity, Jesus replied by recounting his works, apparently feeling this was all that would be requisite for absolute proof.

One of the joys conferred upon the student of Christian Science is the ability to prove its teachings, daily and hourly, in working out the various problems that present themselves. Not only may the problems of ill health and unhappiness be solved, but discordant conditions in business and in social and political activities may also be rectified in the same manner. The demands of Christian Science upon its followers for proof, expressed in demonstration over discordant conditions, preclude hypocrisy and charlatanism. One who cannot in some degree prove the teachings of this Science does not understand it, regardless of fluency of speech. When the question is asked, Why

do Christian Scientists seem to be so sure of their ground, and so certain that Mrs. Eddy has really discovered the truth of being? the convincing answer is ready. Because they can prove in their own lives the truth of her teaching. In this proof may also be found the answer to another question that is frequently asked: Why do those becoming Christian Scientists remain steadfast and loyal to its teachings? The answer to this is that when one really becomes convinced that his health, happiness, and prosperity depend upon his thinking, he would be foolish, indeed, to think in a manner detrimental to himself.

Since the teachings of Christian Science are susceptible of proof at every step, all who feel the need of the blessings it promises have simply to obey the Scriptural command, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." The Scriptures lay much stress upon this question of proof, declaring that faith itself, if without works (proof) is dead; and the Master said that "these signs shall follow them that believe;" namely, the recovery of the sick and sinning.

The premise of the aliveness of God, which Mrs. Eddy accepted as the foundation stone of Christian Science, is iterated and reiterated throughout the Bible. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has given the world simple, logical teaching and rules, of which all may prove the truth, and thus receive the ability to reap the reward embodied in the words of the prophet Malachi, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Christian Science offers to this age a practical way of escape from sin, sickness, and death—a remedy for every mortal discord. Multitudes have proved this, as shown in many happy and consecrated Christian lives. In writing concerning such proof Mrs. Eddy says, on page 547 of Science and Health: "If one of the statements in this book is true, every one must be true, for not one departs from the stated system and rule. You can prove for yourself, dear reader, the Science of healing, and so ascertain if the author has given you the correct interpretation of Scripture."

## Strachey's Art

In his "Life of Queen Victoria," Strachey played ducks and drakes with our academical historiographers, and wrote a book as free, harmonious, independent and perfectly balanced as the finest novel imaginable. It is not just a "Life of Victoria" that happens to be a work of art, but a work of art that happens to be a "Life of Victoria." In style, treatment, construction and poise it is a masterpiece, infinitely more fascinating than any novel I know, and incomparably the greatest piece of historical biography in the English language.

He appears to have a thoroughgoing affection for artificial writers in general, such as Congreve, and for the eighteenth century in particular. He speaks with intense admiration of Gibbon and Sterne; and he considers Boswell's Life chiefly remarkable for the sense of proximity to Johnson one is made to feel. One can almost, he says, hear the very voice of Johnson, even the tone of voice in which he spoke.

"Why don't you now try to give us some of the big Victorian thinkers and artists?" I asked him. He was silent for a moment, and then, in a hesitating manner, said: "I think I shall write a play next." That set me going. He listened in silence for the next five minutes while I explained why it was vitally necessary that he should stick to a job he can do better than anyone else, and not attempt a job he doesn't hope to do as well as Shaw. At the end of my discourse he said: "Perhaps you are right."

In answer to further questions, he told me he would like to do a study of Queen Elizabeth. "A 'History of the World' wants writing, too," he remarked: "It's a job I'd like to take on. It should be printed in a single, neat, easily-portable volume. The whole thing must be a compact condensation of essential facts—not a series of moral strictures on eminent people, like most histories." He spoke enthusiastically of Charles Darwin—a great subject for a biography, he said.

"What about Disraeli?" I questioned: "there's a drama for you—and character." "I can't make him out," Strachey answered: "his character is so utterly contradictory. Think of his cynicism and his child-like love of place! The two things don't go together. How could such a brilliant, witty man be satisfied, begoggled, by such a paltry thing as a Premiership? His novels are extraordinarily clever—and yet one is faced with the monstrous fact that their author fell in love with the Garter!" But it isn't really of the least importance what particular subject Lytton Strachey chooses for his next work, or his next dozen works. He can resume the pageant of history and give its personalities the breath of life. One can only compare him with himself. He is the Strachey of biographers—Henketh Pearson, in "Modern Men and Manners."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1922

## EDITORIALS

THE events of the last four years in Russia are a good example of the fatal effect of a too impetuous pursuit of theory in the reform of human affairs. The war has brought extremist movements to the front in nearly all countries. But nowhere, perhaps, has extremism been given such full rein as in Russia, for its results to be seen. Lenin and his friends were idealists. They had become convinced that the existing organization of society was

fundamentally unsound. They saw that under present conditions wealth seemed destined to accumulate in ever-increasing quantities in the hands of the few, while the great bulk of mankind seemed doomed to go on working for the rich at a wage that was about or below the minimum standard of life. They pondered the works of Karl Marx, and gradually, under the inspiration of his books, they worked out an alternative scheme of society. That scheme was Communism. The fundamental idea was to get rid of the apparent inequality and injustice of the existing social order by abolishing private property and private enterprise altogether. The State was to be the sole owner of property, was to direct the labor of every citizen, and was to distribute the proceeds of this communal labor equally among all. In this way, the Communists believed, everybody would put his talents into the common stock and everybody would share equally in the common product.

The first Russian revolution gave Lenin and Trotsky their chance. While the Kerensky Government was battling with the tremendous problem of creating a democratic constitution out of the chaos which followed the downfall of the old régime, the Communists organized a party of extremists pledged to force a second or social revolution. Unfortunately Kerensky also had a theory. It was that the use of force was unnecessary, because the power of words was enough. He tried to re-establish discipline in the army by speeches, and he tried to defeat the Bolsheviks by speeches. But the latter, having no qualms about the use of force to gain their ends, had little difficulty in seizing the machinery of government, once they were ready for a trial of strength.

No sooner were they in power than every vestige of democracy was swept away. The Bolsheviks had no illusions about the probable popularity of their reforms. Mankind was to be hustled into the Communist paradise against its will, if it had not sense enough to enter it of its own accord. So the Constituent Assembly was abolished, private property of every kind—houses, furniture, bank balances, securities—was confiscated to the State, and the penniless Russian citizen was told that he would only get food and lodging if he did the work prescribed for him by the new omnipotent soviets, nominally consisting of peasants and workmen, but really of the adherents of the Communist Party. Needless to say, it was not long before opposition began to appear. The peasant objected to having the yield of his fields taken away, excepting only an amount just sufficient to feed his family till the next harvest. The workman in the towns rapidly dropped his efficiency when he found that he was assured both employment and a food ration by law. And the former property owners and officials were so furious in their hostility to the new régime that they did not hesitate to invite foreign intervention in order to overthrow it.

But Lenin and Trotsky, having got into power, had no doubt that, if it was a choice between individuals and paradise, the individuals must go to the wall. And so began that massacre of the bourgeois, the intelligentsia, and of all political opponents, that put even the grisly record of the Paris Terror of 1793 in the shade. Even so, the Bolsheviks could not succeed. They suppressed all non-Communist news and newspapers and silenced all open opposition, but they could not compel the peasant to sow fields which he was not allowed to reap, nor the workman to increase his output or skill. Nor in practice did the Soviet officials seem able to display that energy, versatility, and unceasing resource in creating what the community needed that the private capitalist had done. And so, gradually but inexorably, the whole mechanism of the national life began to run down, until it became apparent to even the most enthusiastic believer in Communism that their ideal theory, so far from regenerating society, was on the verge of destroying it altogether.

Thus came about that dramatic reversal of engines in Moscow last autumn, when Lenin bluntly told his followers that Communism had failed, that private enterprise and private property must again be allowed, and that foreign capital must once more be admitted, if Russia was to be saved.

There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of truth in the Communist diagnosis of the evils of the present order of society. The accumulation of ever-increasing wealth in a few irresponsible hands is becoming a growing menace in all countries. But the tragic experience of Russia, now culminating in the terrible Volga famine, is a warning to all enthusiasts who seek to make mankind better or happier by reforms imposed from above. And it is especially a warning against the disastrous folly of sacrificing morality to the passion to attain to an ideal end. Perhaps the greatest of the difficulties which now stand across the way of Russia's recovery, is the mass of suspicion which the Bolsheviks have created in the minds of other nations by their shifty diplomacy and unscrupulous propaganda abroad, and the dire tradition of violence and inhumanity which they have created in the internal politics of their people at home.

After all, with nations, as with individuals, happiness and progress only come from inward reform. As peoples grow in wisdom, humanity, and brotherly cooperation, these qualities will manifest themselves in

better laws, better social conditions, and greater and more equal prosperity. To change the external form of society without changing the individuals who compose it, is to try to make people different and better by changing their clothes. The American Constitution would not work if it were set up in Russia today, because the Russian people have not, as yet, the understanding, the respect for law, and the conviction that it is every man's duty to save himself, without which it cannot work. Attempts to force nations to run before they can walk can only, as in Russia, end in an eventual and perhaps disastrous return to the condition represented by the mentality and the character of the people themselves.

MEETING without definitely formulated agenda and without a publicly announced program, the Pan-American Conference of Women seems to have adopted as the keynote of its deliberations at Baltimore a plan to promote world peace by cementing a bond of friendship between the women of the American nations. Of course it is not presumed that even the fullest co-operation on the part of the women of a single continent would outweigh or control an adverse sentiment existing in every other part of the world, but the reasonable conclusion is that no such united adverse sentiment does exist. The time is ripe, as the foresighted women leaders realize, for constructive work toward world peace, and the laudable effort of those directing the deliberations at Baltimore is to enlist the representatives of all participating countries in the common cause.

It is claimed in behalf of those who have inaugurated this new movement among women that they are better qualified, temperamentally at least, to carry on such a work than those whose chief interests are in promoting trade and commerce through political or diplomatic interchange. There would not be the slightest difficulty in pointing out where the latter method has failed repeatedly, and the reasons why it may be expected to fail in the future. How reasonable it seems that a motive or a bond greater than self-interest should link the peoples whose happiness, welfare, and prosperity are found only in peace and never in war.

Women have ever opposed war. They have not always opposed it successfully; neither have they escaped active participation in it. Surely they have never been able to avoid its terrible consequences. But women now have come to realize that they possess, in many countries at least, the power to initiate and to enforce their reasonable demands. They know that their united co-operation against war will make war between friendly nations, as impossible as famine in a land of plenty. It is this clear realization that has prompted the definite step which promises so much, and which is fraught with such incalculable possibilities.

RIGHTS of foreign-born citizens of the United States are controlled not alone by domestic naturalization laws, but also by certain ancient treaties. Most of these treaties were negotiated between 1868 and 1872, and the last fifty years have been devoid of any efforts to revise them. The American policy of expatriation, vigorously asserted by James Buchanan and later enacted into statute by Congress, is still contested by the European doctrine

### The Conflict of Citizenship

of double allegiance. Cruel suffering and hardships have frequently befallen American citizens of foreign birth by reason of this conflict. The precarious position of millions who loyally subscribed to the oath of citizenship in the United States has been greatly accentuated by the revision of boundaries and the creation of new sovereign states in Europe as the result of the war.

Congress declared, in 1868, that expatriation is "an inherent right of all peoples." Almost without exception, European governments have refused to admit the right of their nationals to divest themselves completely of citizenship by naturalization in other countries. The result has been that the doctrine of double allegiance has become more or less engrafted in international law. John Bassett Moore describes it "not as an invention of jurists, but the logical result of concurrent operation of two different laws."

An example of how this doctrine works hardship on American citizens was recently given by Representative Denison of Illinois. A constituent of his, named Duggon, was born in France and came to the United States with his parents when he was ten years old. He has been naturalized. In course of time he married a woman whose parents are living in France. Recently he decided to go to France to see these aged relatives of his wife, but the French consul at New York refused to visé his passport, on the ground that he had not returned to France and joined the French army during the war. Mr. Duggon then decided to send his wife to France to see her parents, but the French Embassy in Washington informed him that although she would be permitted to enter France, she would not be allowed to leave that country afterward.

The records of the State Department team with cases where the American Government has protested against the action of other governments in forcing nationals who have become citizens of the United States to render military service, or in punishing them because they did not render such service. Many of these diplomatic passages have been with Germany. Among other things, the Imperial German Government claimed that a man born in Alsace-Lorraine, under French rule, who emigrated to the United States and became naturalized, was nevertheless liable to military service in Germany if the Imperial Government could get hold of him. Nearly every country in Europe has been involved with America from time to time in similar disputes. But how much more chaos is there today in this matter of allegiance of foreign-born Americans? Poland and half a dozen other

### Promoting Peace by Friendship

states have been carved out of the Russian Empire, the Tzecho-Slovaks have attained sovereignty, and Alsace-Lorraine has reverted to France. Indeed, the whole continent of Europe has been so reconstructed that millions of foreign-born Americans, especially those who came to the country as children, could scarcely tell today under which government the place of their nativity lies. Yet, if they were to go back there for any reason, it is likely they would be met with a demand for allegiance to a government to which they have no ties. American diplomacy would be powerless to save them in the absence of definite treaty stipulations.

Undoubtedly the State Department, burdened as it is with many serious problems, is not inclined to assume, voluntarily, any additional labors. Nevertheless, this is a question of vital importance to thousands of American citizens. It involves both personal liberty and that protection which is the essence of governmental duty. Congress can reasonably ask the Administration to initiate a general revision of treaties protecting American citizens from the consequences of the doctrine of double allegiance. Moreover, Congress might lend a little direct aid in reaching a satisfactory conclusion if the senators and representatives who will represent the United States at the next annual convention of the Interparliamentary Union will agitate this question. Twenty-five states are members of that union, and if the legislatures of a majority of them can be induced to join in a program to end this nuisance, it doubtless would have some effect in accelerating the machinery of diplomacy.

THE lengths to which the opponents of prohibition will go in their efforts to nullify or side-step dry rulings should in reality encourage those who have the welfare of prohibition at heart, because thereby is shown how hard-pressed the wet forces are, or they would never be resorting to such tricks and practices as they are employing. Some of the arguments made use of are, however, extremely subtle, and perhaps one of the worst is the claim that a country's revenue is in some way dependent on the money raised in liquor taxes.

Recently there have come to light more prominently than before some startling facts regarding the importation of highly spirituous liquors into British Columbia, under this latter specious argument. The extent to which this traffic has been allowed to flourish in that Province is almost unbelievable. Moreover, it is strictly in line with the whole system of government liquor sales, which is, unfortunately, but almost inevitably, encouraging the consumption of the most potent and dangerous beverages on the plea of thereby producing necessary revenue.

Under the ruling of the Provincial Liquor Control Board, for example, vodka, containing 90 per cent alcohol, and other European drinks of a high alcoholic content, are being imported into British Columbia for sale to Russians who live in the Province. Again, it has been decided by this same board to allow the importation of a quantity of other spirits, and special consignments of cognac, medoc, muscat, alicante, and sauterne, on various pretexts, some of these liquors to be sold at special cut prices for use in Jewish festivals. Even more than this, the plan has actually been promulgated to have the sale of these latter liquors to individuals approved by the Jewish rabbi in Vancouver.

What a travesty on morality and religion this is, to make capital out of unrestrained appetites under the plea of national customs or religious demand. When will it be recognized that prosperity so continued, no matter how substantial that prosperity may seem, has no foundation?

THOUGH nominally a sovereign State, with a population of about 25,000,000, an ethnographic area of 80,000 square miles, and an army of about 800,000 men, Poland has not yet come of age, and is not wholly responsible for some of its actions in relation to its neighbors. It exists today as an independent State, not so much on account of its own strength or development as through a combination of circumstances outside its borders.

Its people are patriotic, ambitious, and imbued with high ideals, but they lack the political experience of acting together. As yet the State is not fully organized. The currency is debased, and the expenditures for military purposes relatively high.

As a national unit Poland was recreated, rather than reborn. Though at the outset of the European war the Poles promised a restoration of Polish autonomy, he had special reference to the German and Austrian sections, where he wanted to arouse disaffection. Had not Russia herself collapsed in the great contest, it is doubtful whether there would today be a reunited Poland. It was pressure from the West which forced Germany to accept President Wilson's stipulation about an independent Poland. The Russians had already been driven out by the German armies, and Austria, the third of Poland's partitioners, was in a state of collapse. At the time of the armistice the principal Polish armed force, was a volunteer legion in France, made up of refugees and returned emigrants from the United States. It was sent to Poland through Germany over the protests of the republican Government as a moral lesson to the civilians.

Since that time Poland has expanded, not so much by virtue of its own strength as through French aid. Its function has been to supply a counterbalance to Germany on the east and to be a buffer state between Germany and Russia. Premier Clemenceau, who studied medicine before he entered politics, wanted a "cordon sanitaire" against Russia, and in this Poland was to be the major link. It is therefore to Paris, rather than to Warsaw, that the world should look for an explanation of Polish behavior in Little Russia, Silesia, Teschen, and Vilna. According to recent revelations in the radical French press, General Haller's army of 100,000, of

### Prosperity's False Foundation

which the Polish Legion was the kernel, was equipped by France, late in 1919, with 347,000 rifles, 2800 machine guns, 1494 artillery pieces, 291 airplanes and a corresponding amount of cartridges and shells. A great deal of this matériel was lost in the drive against Kief in May, 1920, and it is this military equipment which forms the basis of part of the so-called Soviet counterclaim against France. In 1920 and 1921 France is reported in an anti-militaristic Paris paper to have spent 800,000,000 francs for military purposes in Poland. When Korfanty, the Polish d'Annunzio, seized some of the disputed plebiscite areas in Silesia, contrary to international stipulations, France prevented Germany from driving him out, and the Polish troops of General Zeligowski, which seized Vilna after the League of Nations had arranged a truce between Poland and Lithuania, and still hold it, are equipped with French arms.

Surrounded on all sides by hostile neighbors, whom, as yet, it has done little to conciliate and much to irritate, Poland may therefore be said to be a pneumatic State, without natural boundaries, for which the air pressure has come from outside. Its Clerical and pro-French Conservative Party has a program for further territorial expansion, but in the long run the law of international dynamics is more likely to cause a shrinkage. Poland's hope for the future lies in a better internal organization and in a development of autonomy in the border States. President Pilsudski favors a semi-independent régime for the disputed plebiscite areas, rather than further annexations.

## Editorial Notes

PRINCE GOTTFRIED HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG, of Tzecho-Slovakia, of an ancient and famous family, has been in New York, and in an interview voiced some of the hardships of the class in his country, which, he says, has suffered most through changed conditions since the war—the landed aristocracy. He is far from bitter or irreconcilable, for he supports the Republic and is an officer in its army. The troubles of the land-owning gentry consist in this, according to the Prince: "We cannot keep our land, because of the present burden of taxes, and we cannot sell it at the price which the Government, our only purchaser, offers. My family has about 12,000 acres of rich forest land near the border of Germany." It is embarrassing, of course, to have 12,000 acres of land for which one can't get one's price, but in comparison with the fate of a great many European aristocrats, even of royal families, the Prince seems to be doing fairly well. In New York he stayed at one of the most expensive hotels in the world, and said he couldn't remain long in the city because he had to hurry along to Mexico to look after his property there.

WHEN Arthur James Balfour first accepted the title of "Sir" accompanying his entry into the Order of the Garter and a little later consented to translation to the House of Lords as Earl Balfour of Whittingham, it was natural, in view of his lifelong aversion to titles and frequent refusal of them, to attempt explanation of his changed attitude. The theory cabled to America that he took the Garter without realizing that "Sir" went with its knighthood, and that on discovering how he had been beguiled he yielded completely and allowed himself to be led among the peers, is decidedly forced. It is certain that A. J. Balfour knew all about the Garter and all that went with it. It is more reasonable to suppose that, having rounded out a great career that had contained a surfeit of politics with the success of his mission as a delegate to the Washington Conference, and seeing the troublous times ahead in British politics, he simply chose to go into the House of Lords, where he could be apart from the hurly-burly of public life and be a peaceful observer and adviser.

WHILE the electrification of railroads and the extension of the use of hydroelectric power goes forward in progressive America with the slowness that is always involved where political interests and old-established privileges raise obstacles, it is startling by contrast to read of the definite plans for harnessing the River Jordan and "electrifying Palestine" that are in hand under a concession granted by the British Government. These plans include a canal to draw water from Lake Tiberias, diversion of the Tarmuk River, development of a total energy of 100,000,000 kilowatt hours; lighting of houses, street lighting, water supply, general industry, tramways, heating, cooking, reserve fuel stations in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa and the electrification of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. It seems proper to remark: "Wake up America! Look at Palestine!"

MORE interesting, in a way, than any of the rare botanical specimens he has collected in British Guiana, is the find made there by Prof. H. A. Gleason, of the New York Botanical Garden, of two remarkable Arawak Indians. One of them can read and write a little. The other can do neither. Yet these supposedly "ignorant aborigines," after showing keen interest in botany and the pressing of specimens, little by little learned how to do the work. They have been left in the country by the professor to hunt rare plants and send them to him in New York. He says their specimens are remarkably good ones, arrive as well-pressed and packed as he could do it, and have been coming in such quantities that duplicates have been sent to many botanical institutions in the United States. This is just another hint that it is possible to find skill and efficiency in out-of-the-way places, and even among so-called inferior races.

ONE of the most famous places of public entertainment in England, the Bath Assembly Rooms, is to be brought under the hammer. It is sad to think that the building designed by Ward, glorified by fifty years' reign by Beau Nash, and the scene of Mr. Pickwick's "welcome to Bath," runs the risk of destruction. But who goes to an "assembly" now? No one: such gatherings were suitable for the age of the sedan chair, not for that of the hustling motor car. For long years the Assembly Rooms have lain dim with departed glory, and none can be surprised if they disappear entirely.

What's not destroyed by Time's devouring hand? Where's Troy, and where's the Maypole in the Strand?